THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 16.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

405

BROAD CLOTH, &c.

A very fine Assortment of

BLUE BROAD CLOTHS,

From ONE to SEVEN DOLLARS per yard.

Five pieces of Extra Superfine, Electorate Saxony Blue BROAD CLOTHS.

A good assortment of Brown, Citron, Mixed, Black and Drab BROAD CLOTHS.

A great variety of Jackson, La Fayette and other FANCY SILKS; Striped double milled CASSIMERES; Twilinette and Swansdown and other VESTINGS; best blue Italian Sewing SILKS; Gilt Coat Buttons and Trimmings.

Also, expected daily, a large assortment of Beads, Dolls, and Toys, for children's Christmas and New-Year's presents, &c. &c.

Isaac Harris.

Dec. 24—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, before or on the 1st day of February next, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Little,

Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets.

December 24—t1F.

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of Andrew Brown, the partnership of A & J. Brown is this day dissolved. All those who know themselves indebted to the above named firm, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of February next, and those who have claims, to present them, for settlement to

James Brown,

Surviving Partner.

December 14, 1824—{D. 24.—3t}

TO IRON MASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

2000 YDS. coarse, strong, fulled Linsey, dark colors and good substitute for coarse Cassinetts;

Coarse Casinetts, Broad Cloths and Coatings;

Do. Point, Duffil and Rose Blankets;

Tow and Flax Linen, Socks, &c &c.

And a variety of goods suitable for MANUFACTURING AND LABORING MEN.

ALSO

TAR by the bbl.

For sale at

HARRIS'S,

Market-Street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24—3.

ADAMS & HUTCHISON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 3-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE,—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Crown Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man Tobacco
Feathers, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24 1824.—1y

WANTED,

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO,

A good, experienced, and fit hand to Superintend a Carding Room. He must be a complete Carder and master of that business.

A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

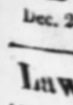
David Logan,

Corner of Perry & Water Sts.

TO LET,

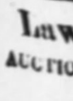
The Corner Brick House,

On Perry and Water streets. Being large it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also



THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.



And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24.—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
Jno. Riddle & Son, Fackbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, at his own house, in the borough of Washington, Pa.

A School for Young Ladies.

He teaches Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, together with a simplified course of such other branches of science, both Natural and Moral, as will be calculated to render young Ladies useful and accomplished.

The Terms, per quarter, are,

For the higher branches of Science, $5
For Geography, Grammar and Composition, 4
For Reading, Writing, Orthography and Arithmetic, 3

Obadiah Jennings.

Dec. 24.—3

P. S. Mr. J. is assisted in his school, and every exertion is used to render the institution worthy of public patronage.

Just Received,

TEN TONS Gloninger's Shoenberger's, &c.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

A good Assortment of

English, Cast, Blister, and Crowley Steel; Shear Steel and American Blister do.

Mousehole Anvils; Vises; Files and Rasps; CONEMAUGH SALT; 8 bbls. fine Red Apples; Country and Spanish SOLE LEATHER; 10 bbls. Tanners' Oil; 10 bags Green COFFEE

For Sale at light profits and accommodating terms, at

HARRIS'S,

Market-Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT,
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR,
15 hhds. LEAF TOBACCO.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—{Dec. 3.t90.}

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

with VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

RICH'D. B. BARKER AND ROB'T. WATSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec. 24.—3am.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

In the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next, A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.

December 10

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice. Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eoly.

A Furnace-Man Wanted

THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates—Applicants at a distance from this place will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.

J. W. & E. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 2d Monday of January next,

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

{D 24—4t.}

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANAL POLICY—NO. I.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

IT must be highly gratifying to all those who have any interest in, or any wish to promote, the solid prosperity of this country, to find that the public attention is every where attracted towards the important object of facilitating the intercourse between the different states and different parts of the same state, by means of canals, the immense advantages of which are at length duly appreciated. For this happy change of the public mind, the nation owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the great state of New-York, which has set a magnificent example to her sisters, whereby she stands proudly preeminent in this noble career, having very nearly completed a work, the second of the kind in the world, as to extent—and, population, resources, and other circumstances considered, by far the first canal ever accomplished. In this point of view, it leaves behind at an immeasurable distance every similar undertaking.

The state of Pennsylvania has deeply suffered by the unfortunate circumstance of the project of internal navigation having been ushered to the public, at a period when the wretched spirit of speculation was at its height, which blighted and blasted the undertaking in the bud. While a great proportion of our citizens, from public-spirited motives, subscribed to the stocks of the two canal companies, formed for uniting the Delaware with the Schuylkill, and the latter with the Susquehannah—and others subscribed from an honest view to fair profits on their capitals invested, many of the subscribers were mere speculators, whose only view was to make a profit by selling out on the eventual rise of the stock, on which they calculated with certainty. Disappointed in this wild scheme, and unable to pay up their instalments, the bubble burst—the works were abandoned after considerable progress had been made—the money expended to a very large amount, was absolutely lost—all the honest and fair subscribers were injured—confidence was destroyed—and thus public improvements of this description, were arrested in their career for nearly twenty years.

This state of things has fortunately passed and gone, it is to be hoped for ever. A new era has arrived. Public confidence is restored. And in this state and many other states of the Union, projects are forming for canals, some of them on the most extensive scale.

Among these projects, the most important by far, as a national measure, is the connexion between the waters of the western section of the union, and the eastern waters emptying into the Atlantic, whatever may be the direction which prudence, policy, and justice point out—whether through the Potomac and the Ohio, or the Susquehannah and the Allegheny, or both. For the former route, the aid of the general government is called for, and cannot be dispensed with; for the latter, it is confidently believed that the resources of the great state of Pennsylvania are amply adequate. Whether the Potomac or the Juniata, be the eastern rivers chosen for the connexion, a tunnel of from two to four miles will be imperiously necessary. As this is an expensive and arduous undertaking many of our citizens are terrified at it, and disposed to regard it as an almost insuperable difficulty. This is a very great error, which requires to be eradicated; and I trust it will be regarded as an acceptable service, to detail some portion of what has been effected in this way in Great Britain, and France, in order to tranquillize, the minds of our fellow-citizens, and call into activity the energies necessary for this magnificent enterprize.

The first tunnel ever constructed in England, was on the Trent and Mersey Canal, executed for the Duke of Bridgewater. It is 2880 yards in length, and some parts cut out of the *solid rock*. The canal is 93 miles in length, and four other tunnels, 131, 550, 572, and 1241 yards.

The Worcester and Birmingham Canal, of 29 miles in length, has five tunnels; one of 2700 yards long, 18 feet high, and 18½ feet wide; and four others, 110, 120, 400, and 500 yards long.

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal has two tunnels, one of which is 1530 yards.

The Leicestershire and Northampton Canal has four tunnels, of 286, 880, 990, and 1000 yards.

The Leominster Canal has two [illegible] of 1250 and 3850 yards.

The Thames and Severn Canal has one tunnel of 4300 yards, or two miles and three-eighths.

The Chesterfield Canal has two tunnels, one of which is 2850 yards.

The Crumford Canal has one tunnel of 2966 yards, and several smaller.

The Dudley and Owen Canal has three tunnels, of 623, 2926, and 3776 yards, or about *four miles*.

The Ellesmere Canal has two tunnels, of 487 and 775 yards.

The Hereford and Gloucester Canal of thirty-five and a half miles, has three, of 440, 1320, and 2192 yards.

The Edgebarton Canal has four tunnels, of 100, 400, 500, and 2700 yards.

The old Birmingham Canal has two tunnels, one of a mile and a quarter, the other 1000 yards.

The Grand Union Canal has two tunnels, 1166, and 1524 yards.

The Grand Junction Canal has two tunnels 3045 and 3080 yards.

The Oxford Canal has two tunnels, one of 1188 yards.

The Huddersfield Canal, of only 19½ miles long, with a lockage of 770 feet, has a tunnel of three miles and 1540 yards, THROUGH A ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

The Canal of Picardy has two tunnels, one of 1191 yards, and the other of *three miles* and 1026 yards.

I hope these simple facts, to which, if leisure permitted, I might make large additions, will set at rest forever all the doubts and gloomy apprehensions arising from the necessity of tunnelling the Alleghany Mountains.

FULTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1824.

NO. II.

Although the great mass of our citizens are at present fully satisfied that canals are objects of primary importance, and highly deserving the utmost attention and liberality on the part of the legislatures of the different states, yet there are probably very few, perhaps not one in ten, acquainted with the immense extent of the benefits they insure, when properly located, that is, when they open a communication between large towns, which carry on an extensive trade, and have great mutual wants.

In order to place before the public eye the advantages of the canal policy in a striking point of light, I subjoin a comparison of the expenses of the outfit of wagons and those of transportation by land, with the outfit of a boat and the expenses of canal transportation; predicating the calculation on the conveyance of 25 tons, or 250 barrels of flour, 100 miles,—assuming that a boat of 75 feet long and 10 feet wide, will convey that quantity in five days—that it requires 8 five-horse wagons to convey it by land, over a turnpike road, in the same space of time and the same distance—and that the tolls are equal in both cases.*

Expense of the outfit of wagons, horses and gears.

40 horses at 100 dollars each,	$4,000
8 wagons at 100 dollars each,	800
40 sets of gears at 40 dollars each,	1,600
	$6,400

Expense of fitting out a canal boat, horse and gears.

Boat, about	$150
Horse and gears,	140
	$290
Difference,	$6,110
Interest on the difference of outfit per ann.	$360

Thus it appears, however incredible, that the outfit for the transportation of produce, by land, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, or merchandise from the latter place to the former, is above twenty times as great as would be necessary for the outfit for the transportation by water, were a canal completed.

Expense of transportation of 25 tons, or 250 barrels of flour 100 miles, per Wagons.

40 horses, 5 days, at 87½† cents each,	$175
8 men, 5 days, at 87½† cents each,	35
	$210

Per Canal.

One man and one boy, at 87½† cents each, five days,	$8 75
One horse, at 87½† cents, five days,	4 37½
	$13 12½
Difference in a single trip on 250 barrels of flour,	$196 87½

Here is a difference of sixteen to one in favor of canal transportation. Fulton and other writers make it twenty to one. The expense of transportation to and from Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and the intermediate places, all of which would take the direction of the canal, if completed, has been estimated, at the present very low prices, at $500,000 per annum, (a single commission house in Wheeling, out of six which were there, paid $90,000 for transportation in the year 1822.) Of course, the saving by canal transportation would, at the above low estimate, be $470,000 per annum, being nearly 8 per cent on the capital requisite to cut the canal.

From these data, it will satisfactorily appear, that there is no object to which our resources and energies can be so advantageously applied—none pregnant with such solid benefits—none that will ever pay so rich an interest to the state as canals.

The Erie canal will probably cost six or seven millions of dollars. Were it twelve or fifteen millions, it now appears clear that it would be as cheap a purchase as any nation ever made. A canal, uniting the waters of the Susquehannah with those of the Allegheny, by the Kiskemenitas or any other suitable stream, which would not probably cost above six millions of dollars, would be full as valuable to Pennsylvania as the Erie Canal to New-York.

Assuming that it will require only the above sum and may be finished in six years, the expenditure will be about one million of dollars per annum. If Pennsylvania follows the illustrious example of New-York, and creates a stock bearing interest at, say five per cent.—the taxes to be raised to pay the interest will be as follow:—

First year, about	$50,000
Second,	100,000
Third,	150,000
Fourth,	200,000
Fifth,	250,000
Sixth,	300,000
Total,	$1,050,000

It is highly probable that after the second year, tolls to a very considerable amount may be collected, which will greatly lessen the taxes to be raised thenceforward—perhaps one-third—and the tolls will increase from year to year. The Erie Canal is not yet finished; nevertheless last year the tolls were above $200,000—and this year above $300,000, being more than five per cent. on the actual expenditure. Next year, when the canal is completed, the tolls will probably be above $450,000.

That an easy mode of raising adequate funds for this purpose is practicable in a state with a population of 1 200.000, and almost altogether unburdened with taxes, and that our citizens would cheerfully acquiesce in any reasonable system of taxation which would be necessary to attain so grand an object, cannot for a moment be doubted. It is therefore hoped that the present legislature will not have much hesitation on this all-important subject—but that they will immortalize themselves by adopting such initiatory measures, as may ultimately lead to the glorious result of uniting the citizens of the western portion of our continent with their eastern brethren by the adamantine ties of interest.—When this grand canal is completed, it is morally certain that the tolls, as will obviously be the case in New-York, will not only pay the interest and suffice for the creation of a sinking fund to discharge the debt—but defray a very large portion of the expenses of the state government.

Let it be observed that as soon as a canal communication is opened, the quantity of produce transported will probably be increased at once fifty per cent.—for numbers of bulky articles, which will not at present bear the expense of land transportation, may then be advantageously conveyed to Philadelphia by water carriage.

FULTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1824.

*Let it be observed, that this comparison—and the number of wagons, horses, &c. are borrowed from Mr. Shriver's pamphlet on the proposed canal from the Potomac to the Ohio.

†Mr. Shriver's estimate is $1.

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Isaac Harris.

Dec. 24—3t.

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John Little,
Saddler, Corner of Market and Water Streets.
December 24—t1F.

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of Andrew Brown, the partnership of A. & J. Brown is this day dissolved. All those who know themselves indebted to the above named firm, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of February next, and those who have claims, to present them, for settlement to

James Brown,
Surviving Partner.

December 14, 1824—[D. 24.—3t.]

TO IRON MASTERS AND *MANUFACTURERS.*

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Coarse Cassinetts, Broad Cloths and Coatings;
Do. Point, Duffil and Rose Blankets;
Tow and Flax Linen, Socks, &c &c.
An a variety of goods suitable for MANUFACTURING AND LABORING MEN.

ALSO

TAR by the bbl.

For sale at
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Market-Street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24—3.

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American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

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—*ALSO IN STORE,*—

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Ditto Nails & Brads
Genesee Window Glass
Trotter's Ratsbane Powder
Kentucky man Tobacco
Feathers, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24 1824.—1y

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ALSO,

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A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan,
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets. Being large it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24.—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
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The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden, Cincinnati.
Anderson & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 28—tf.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened, at his own house, in the borough of Washington, Pa.

A School for Young Ladies.

He teaches Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Composition, together with a simplified course of such other branches of science, both Natural and Moral, as will be calculated to render young Ladies useful and accomplished.

The Terms, per quarter, are,
For the higher branches of Science, $5
For Geography, Grammar and Composition, 4
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Obadiah Jennings.

Dec. 24.—3

P. S. Mr. J. is assisted in his school, and every exertion is used to render the institution worthy of public patronage.

Just Received,

TEN TONS Gloninger's Shoenberger's, &c.

JUNIATA BAR IRON,

A good Assortment of
English, Cast, Blister, and Crowley *Steel;* Shear Steel and American Blister do.
Mousehole Anvils; Vises; Files and Rasps;
CONEMAUGH SALT; 8 bbls. fine Red Apples;
Country and Spanish SOLE LEATHER;
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil; 10 bags Green COFFEE

For Sale at light profits and accommodating terms, at

HARRIS's,
Market-Street.

Dec. 24—3t.

CONEMAUGH SALT,

AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels **SALT.**
25 Barrels Very Fair **SUGAR.**
15 hhds. ***LEAF TOBACCO.***
FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.190.]

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

with VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

RICH'D. B. BARKER AND ROB'T. WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE their Office in Market street, between Front and Second streets. They will attend to any business, in this or the adjoining counties, that may be entrusted to their care.

Dec. 24.—3am.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

In the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

WANTED TO RENT,

BY the 1st of April next A HOUSE, between Wood and Liberty streets, with rooms convenient for a small family and a School. Inquire at this office.

December 10

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice. Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed (and hundreds will testify it) that he "gars auld claes look a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 eoly.

A Furnace-Man Wanted

THE subscribers wish to employ a person who is well acquainted with the management of a Balling Furnace, and particularly with heating scrap Iron, preparatory to rolling it into plates—Applicants at a distance from this place will please write us by mail, stating their qualifications, terms and reference.

J. W. & E. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Dec. 10, 1824—4t.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 5th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in and for said district, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the same Courts in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 2d Monday of January next,

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also all those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

[D. 24—4t.]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANAL POLICY—NO. I.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

IT must be highly gratifying to all those who have any interest in, or any wish to promote, the solid prosperity of this country, to find that the public attention is every where attracted towards the important object of facilitating the intercourse between the different states and different parts of the same state, by means of canals; the immense advantages of which are at length duly appreciated. For this happy change of the public mind, the nation owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the great state of New-York, which has set a magnificent example to her sisters, whereby she stands proudly preeminent in this noble career, having very nearly completed a work, the second of the kind in the world, as to extent—and, population, resources, and other circumstances considered, by far the first canal ever accomplished. In this point of view, it leaves behind at an immeasurable distance every similar undertaking.

The state of Pennsylvania has deeply suffered by the unfortunate circumstance of the project of internal navigation having been ushered to the public, at a period when the wretched spirit of speculation was at its height, which blighted and blasted the undertaking in the bud. While a great proportion of our citizens, from public-spirited motives, subscribed to the stocks of the two canal companies, formed for uniting the Delaware with the Schuylkill, and the latter with the Susquehannah—and others subscribed from an honest view to fair profits on their capitals invested, many of the subscribers were mere speculators, whose only view was to make a profit by selling out on the eventual rise of the stock, on which they calculated with certainty. Disappointed in this wild scheme, and unable to pay up their instalments, the bubble burst—the works were abandoned after considerable progress had been made—the money expended to a very large amount, was absolutely lost—all the honest and fair subscribers were injured—confidence was destroyed—and thus public improvements of this description, were arrested in their career for nearly twenty years.

This state of things has fortunately passed and gone, it is to be hoped for ever. A new era has arrived. Public confidence is restored. And in this state and many other states of the Union, projects are forming for canals, some of them on the most extensive scale.

Among these projects, the most important by far, as a national measure, is the connexion between the waters of the western section of the union, and the eastern waters emptying into the Atlantic, whatever may be the direction which prudence, policy, and justice point out—whether through the Potomac and the Ohio, or the Susquehannah and the Allegheny, or both. For the former route, the aid of the general government is called for, and cannot be dispensed with; for the latter, it is confidently believed that the resources of the great state of Pennsylvania are amply adequate. Whether the Potomac or the Juniata, be the eastern rivers chosen for the connexion, a tunnel of from two to four miles will be imperiously necessary. As this is an expensive and arduous undertaking many of our citizens are terrified at it, and disposed to regard it as an almost insuperable difficulty. This is a very great error, which requires to be eradicated; and I trust it will be regarded as an acceptable service, to detail some portion of what has been effected in this way in Great Britain, and France, in order to tranquillize, the minds of our fellow-citizens, and call into activity the energies necessary for this magnificent enterprize.

The first tunnel ever constructed in England, was on the Trent and Mersey Canal, executed for the Duke of Bridgewater. It is 2880 yards in length, and some parts cut out of the *solid rock.* The canal is 93 miles in length, and four other tunnels, 131, 350, 572, and 1241 yards.

The Worcester and Birmingham Canal, of 29 miles in length, has five tunnels; one of 2700 yards long, 18 feet high, and 18½ feet wide; and four others, 110, 120, 400, and 500 yards long.

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal has two tunnels, one of which is 1530 yards.

The Leicestershire and Northampton Canal has four tunnels, of 286, 880, 990, and 1056 yards.

The Leominster Canal has two [illegible] of 1250 and 3850 yards.

The Thames and Severn Canal has one tunnel of 4300 yards, or two miles and three-eighths.

The Chesterfield Canal has two tunnels, one of which is 2850 yards.

The Crumford Canal has one tunnel of 2966 yards, and several smaller.

The Dudley and Owen Canal has three tunnels, of 623, 2926, and 3776 yards, or about *four miles.*

The Ellesmere Canal has two tunnels, of 487 and 775 yards.

The Hereford and Gloucester Canal of thirty-five and a half miles, has three, of 440, 1320, and 2192 yards.

The Edgebarton Canal has four tunnels, of 100, 400, 500, and 2700 yards.

The old Birmingham Canal has two tunnels, one of a mile and a quarter, the other 1000 yards.

The Grand Union Canal has two tunnels, 1166, and 1524 yards.

The Grand Junction Canal has two tunnels 3045 and 3080 yards.

The Oxford Canal has two tunnels, one of 1188 yards.

The Huddersfield Canal, of only 19½ miles long, with a lockage of 770 feet, has a tunnel of three miles and 1540 yards, THROUGH A ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

The Canal of Picardy has two tunnels, one of 1191 yards, and the other of *three miles* and 1026 yards.

I hope these simple facts, to which, if leisure permitted, I might make large additions, will set at rest forever all the doubts and gloomy apprehensions arising from the necessity of tunnelling the Alleghany Mountains.

FULTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1824.

NO. II.

Although the great mass of our citizens are at present fully satisfied that canals are objects of primary importance, and highly deserving the utmost attention and liberality on the part of the legislatures of the different states, yet there are probably very few, perhaps not one in ten, acquainted with the immense extent of the benefits they insure, when properly located, that is, when they open a communication between large towns, which carry on an extensive trade, and have great mutual wants.

In order to place before the public eye the advantages of the canal policy in a striking point of light, I subjoin a comparison of the expenses of the outfit of wagons and those of transportation by land, with the outfit of a boat and the expenses of canal transportation; predicating the calculation on the conveyance of 25 tons, or 250 barrels of flour, 100 miles;—assuming that a boat of 75 feet long and 10 feet wide, will convey that quantity in five days—that it requires 8 five-horse wagons to convey it by land, over a turnpike road in the same space of time and the same distance—and that the tolls are equal in both cases.*

Expense of the outfit of wagons, horses and gears.

40 horses at 100 dollars each,	$4,000
8 wagons at 100 dollars each,	800
40 sets of gears at 40 dollars each,	1,600
	$6,400

Expense of fitting out a canal boat, horse and gears.

Boat, about	$150
Horse and gears,	140
	$290
Difference,	$6,110
Interest on the difference of outfit per ann.	$360

Thus it appears, however incredible, that the outfit for the transportation of produce, by land, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, or merchandise from the latter place to the former, is above twenty times as great as would be necessary for the outfit for the transportation by water, were a canal completed.

Expense of transportation of 25 tons, or 250 barrels of flour 100 miles, per Wagons.

40 horses, 5 days, at 87½† cents each,	$175
8 men, 5 days, at 87½† cents each,	35
	$210

Per Canal.

One man and one boy, at 87½† cents each, five days,	$8 75
One horse, at 87½† cents, five days,	4 37½
	$13 12½
Difference in a single trip on 250 barrels of flour,	$196 87½

Here is a difference of sixteen to one in favor of canal transportation. Fulton and other writers make it twenty to one. The expense of transportation to and from Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and the intermediate places, all of which would take the direction of the canal, if completed, has been estimated, at the present very low prices, at $500,000 per annum, (a single commission house in Wheeling, out of six which were there, paid $90,000 for transportation in the year 1822.) Of course, the saving by canal transportation would, at the above low estimate, be $470,000 per annum, being nearly 8 per cent on the capital requisite to cut the canal.

From these data, it will satisfactorily appear, that there is no object to which our resources and energies can be so advantageously applied—none pregnant with such solid benefits—none that will ever pay so rich an interest to the state as canals.

The Erie canal will probably cost six or seven millions of dollars. Were it twelve or fifteen millions, it now appears clear that it would be as cheap a purchase as any nation ever made. A canal, uniting the waters of the Susquehannah with those of the Allegheny, by the Kiskemenitas or any other suitable stream, which would not probably cost above six millions of dollars, would be full as valuable to Pennsylvania as the Erie Canal to New York.

Assuming that it will require only the above sum and may be finished in six years, the expenditure will be about one million of dollars per annum. If Pennsylvania follows the illustrious example of New-York, and creates a stock bearing interest at, say five per cent.—the taxes to be raised to pay the interest will be as follow:—

First year, about	$50,000
Second,	100,000
Third,	150,000
Fourth,	200,000
Fifth,	250,000
Sixth,	300,000
Total,	$1,050,000

It is highly probable that after the second year, tolls to a very considerable amount may be collected, which will greatly lessen the taxes to be raised thenceforward—perhaps one-third—and the tolls will increase from year to year. The Erie Canal is not yet finished; nevertheless last year the tolls were above $200,000—and this year above $300,000, being more than five per cent. on the actual expenditure. Next year, when the canal is completed, the tolls will probably be above $450,000.

That an easy mode of raising adequate funds for this purpose is practicable in a state with a population of 1 200.000, and almost altogether unburdened with taxes, and that our citizens would cheerfully acquiesce in any reasonable system of taxation which would be necessary to attain so grand an object, cannot for a moment be doubted. It is therefore hoped that the present legislature will not have much hesitation on this all-important subject—but that they will immortalize themselves by adopting such initiatory measures, as may ultimately lead to the glorious result of uniting the citizens of the western portion of our continent with their eastern brethren by the adamantine ties of interest.—When this grand canal is completed, it is morally certain that the tolls, as will obviously be the case in New-York, will not only pay the interest and suffice for the creation of a sinking fund to discharge the debt—but defray a very large portion of the expenses of the state government.

Let it be observed that as soon as a canal communication is opened, the quantity of produce transported will probably be increased at once fifty per cent.—for numbers of bulky articles, which will not at present bear the expense of land transportation, may then be advantageously conveyed to Philadelphia by water carriage.

FULTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1824.

*Let it be observed, that this comparison—and the number of wagons, horses, &c. are borrowed from Mr. Shriver's pamphlet on the proposed canal from the Potomac to the Ohio.

†Mr. Shriver's estimate is $1.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1825.

"DODDRIDGE'S NOTES."

Revd. Joseph Doddridge,

Sir,---The perusal of your Notes on the early Settlement, &c. of this Western Country has afforded me much satisfaction. It is truly desirable that emigrants, and descendants of early settlers, should have correct views of those days of labor, danger and privation which have introduced their present comforts and privileges. And your Notes will give occasion to the aged survivor to contrast (with a thankful heart to God) the present, with past scenes: when we had to carry our rifles to the house of God on the Sabbath, because of the sword of the wilderness.

Many important items might have been added to your Notes: but as far as you have proceeded I believe them correct; many of them I have witnessed. I have only discovered one error, which I shall make free to correct. It was Andrew, and not Adam Poe, who fought with the Indians. The old man was not killed by them, but taken prisoner, and was retaken by the party who followed them.

I think your Notes will be read with interest and advantage. That they may have an extensive circulation is the desire of

Your Friend,

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, December, 1824.

CONGRESS.

La Fayette. In the House of Representatives, on the 22d ult. Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on the services and sacrifices of La Fayette, reported a bill granting him $200,000 and a township of land. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made some remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr. Gazley, of Ohio, moved to reduce the appropriation to $100,000. On the 23d the consideration of the question was resumed. Mr. Sloane moved a postponement till Monday, which was decided to be out of order. Mr. Herrick moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. *Livingston* said that this motion, he presumed, would not have been made if the committee had gone into those explanations which they might have made. But they thought it only necessary to take hold of the voice which had rung from one end of the nation to another. They thought that in making an appropriation which did not exceed, in amount, what would have been the cost of a ship of the line, which Congress, at its last session, was willing to fit out for the purpose of bringing over Gen. La Fayette, they had done that to which no possible objection could have been taken. They imagined that nothing more was required of them than merely to report the bill. "I, for my part," continued he, "can never be brought to consider this an affair of accounts---a mere payment of a debt; but an expression of national sentiment, of that government by which we are ruled; a sentiment which will take away the reproach, that republics are always ungrateful." He could not regard the tribute paid in this bill to the distinguished personage who was its object as an offer merely of dollars and cents, but as an expression most respectful to him, and most consonant to the feelings of the nation. Others appeared to differ from this opinion; and they might dissent justly. He did not find fault with their opinions. They might perhaps be conscientiously scrupulous in expressing national gratitude.---They would only put their hands into the Treasury to pay debts, and only then on evidence by which they would be recoverable in courts of law. The services of General La Fayette, in the war of our Revolution, were known to all. They have been repeated in this House until they must have been acknowledged by all. He came to this country early in the revolution; and continued his personal services (for it was those of which he now spoke) until that war terminated. He went to Paris, and was instrumental in bringing about peace, at that time so important to our country. He refused all remuneration, at a moment when the splendour of his fortunes would not permit him to look to such an object.---But when his fortunes became diminished, and his estates were confiscated, he temporarily accepted an offer of pay. Besides pay, while in service, the revolutionary officers were entitled to half pay for life.---This half pay he never claimed. There was another officer of distinction who was in the same predicament---General Hamilton resigned his commission to practise his profession, at a time when danger was over, and no injury could result to his country from the act. But this House acted generously and gave to his widow that compensation which he himself, during life, would never solicit. The two cases were exactly similar. Both had left the service, and had thus excluded themselves from the provisions of the law. The legislature, however, extended the provision to the family of the one, and he hoped Congress would not refuse to the other at least the amount of his half pay for life.

If General La Fayette had been allowed his half pay for life, it was easy to calculate what would have been the amount he must have received for the last 40 years, and during the residue of a life which he hoped would be extended far beyond the ordinary limits of human existence. Supposing it to have been 60 years, the gross amount would have been 80,000 dollars. And is this all? Is he entitled to nothing beyond that? Here then is at least a large item which must be allowed him---to which he is entitled equally with General Hamilton. But this is not all. It is a public historical fact, that he furnished supplies to an immense amount---he would repeat the expression, for immense it was, when considered as emanating from his own private and unassisted fortune---Chance had thrown in our way the amount of these supplies. Chance, not directed by him, but circumstances merely fortuitous in their character, led a gentleman of Paris to show him what he had furnished. This was exhibited long after General La Fayette's fortunes had experienced their diminution in our service, and when his estates had been confiscated by the powers that governed in his own country. It was not prepared with a view to exhibition, nor for the purpose of meeting an American eye, nor yet with a view to shew that any relief should be given. It contains an account of the sales of his estates, during our revolution; and from this document, it appears that the produce of these sales was one million of livres, or about $200,000, all of which was expended during the period of the American Revolution. But General La Fayette made two voyages to France some of this amount was, consequently, appropriated to the expenses of these voyages.---For this one fourth might be deducted, which would leave 753,000 livres; or about $150,000 paid for our use. The concluding part of this statement refers to this country. The postscript says, you may ask how he could have expended this sum. By the purchase of ships, sabres, sword-belts, pistols, sword knots, epaulets, plumes, cloth, &c. and thus was the whole amount expended. Take this sum, and add to it the interest due upon it, and to this add the amount of half pay for life, and there will be found [illegible] General La Fayette's not [illegible] double that sum. There will be a dollar and cent statement; and even from this the amount of this appropriation does not pay the debt---not even what we owe. No demand has been made---no account has been presented, nor will there be any; and he feared that in even going so far as to make the statements he had now made, he had wounded the delicacy of the distinguished subject of this bill.

He would add no more arguments drawn from feelings in which all participated; it would be useless to enumerate. From what he knew of the general feeling of members of this House on the subject, he was sure that those who felt themselves bound to act in opposition to this feeling, would regret that any principle of duty would prevent them from acting with unanimity on this occasion. But he trusted that it would be seen that we have been moved unanimously by a desire to respond to the wishes of our constituents, expressing as we ought to do what we owe to the nation to which we belong. Not an individual in the House but would regret that any principle of duty respecting the distribution of the public funds, would prevent him from giving his vote in favor of this bill.

There was one circumstance of which he had been reminded, and which constituted a claim, almost amounting to a demand. The United States, during his services, made him a grant of land, with permission to make locations in small grants of 500 acres each. One of these, which was close to New-Orleans, would, at this time, have been worth $400,000. I, said the honorable speaker, was there at the time. I heard that some speculators in land were desirous to obtain this. I wrote to General La Fayette that the location which had been made by his agent was most advantageous, and requested him to accept no offer for it. The Corporation of New-Orleans had a claim to it, but it was probable that no attempt would have been made to establish it. The General replied, that the location must be changed, inasmuch as he would never consent to enter into litigation with any American citizens, for a grant given to him by the generosity of the American government. The location was changed on this ground only, although an idea has been circulated, that the location had been changed in consideration of a large sum paid to him for that purpose. He denied that any one ever gave a dollar an acre for any of the land which the General had obtained in lieu of that which he had thus relinquished. It was of no value whatever; since the expense of constructing a levee upon it, would be more than the whole of the land would fetch.

The honorable speaker concluded, with expressing his hope that the House would not view this bill through the medium of mere calculation; but taking higher ground, and adopting loftier views, honor themselves and their country, by passing it through unanimously.

[The Speaker decided Mr. Herrick's motion to be out of order. The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Sloane. Messrs. M'Duffie, of S. C., Mangum, of N. C., Herrick, of Maine, and Bartlett, of N. H., advocated the bill. We have not room for their remarks.]

Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, since he had the boldness and sudacity to raise some objections to the bill, considered it necessary to say a few words in favor of the postponement.---Reflection might perhaps bring all to the same conclusion. He thought there was some ill-nature in a remark of one gentlemen who had preceded him, and whose oratory was always victorious, but he was sure it was not intentional---that, as two weeks had been spent upon this subject, gentlemen had had time enough to make up their minds. This time had been consumed in arranging the sum to be appropriated, and the mode of appropriation. There was no difference of opinion as to the propriety of an appropriation. All agreed that something must be done, but the difference arose as to the mode and the amount. A committee had been appointed, consisting of thirteen, to represent the thirteen old States, but it was not to be expected that their report would pass without some difference of opinion. For his own part, he would have been willing to give to Gen. La Fayette 50,000 dollars, and the pay of a Major General for life; but he could not consent to pass a bill of this magnitude and character without discussion.---All legislation which originates in feeling is unsafe. He liked the mode which had been pointed out by the gentleman from New-Hampshire, which would give time to communicate with the committee which reported the bill. He presumed gentleman would not object to grant this small boon of delay; but he would risk any consequences which might ensue, even the loss of the good opinion of the gentleman from Louisiana, whose friendship he valued as high as that of any individual in the United States. But his duty to his country was the first consideration; and his duty to those he represented, and nothing within the power of man should prevent him from fulfilling it. If the bill were postponed in good humor, he might perhaps vote for it, although it might not exactly meet his views.

Mr. *Mercer* rose to corroborate the statement and inferences offered to the House by the gentleman from Louisiana.---[We have only room for the following extracts from his remarks:]---"Could he have had his desire, the appropriation should neither be paid out of the Treasury, nor stock to be redeemed in 1834, but should be raised by a stock which should be perpetual---a perpetual monument of national gratitude. He would give, not only the sum appropriated in money, but a sum equal to the amount of the future appreciation of the land to be granted. He challenged the House---he challenged the world to produce a parallel to General La Fayette. It was not to be found in modern, not in ancient times; in all the crusades of our age, nor even if we go to those of other ages---to the land of the Redeemer, to the days of the Turk and the Saracen. He concluded with an apology to the House for the few remarks which he had deemed it necessary to make in corroboration of what had fallen from the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. *Storrs* rose and commenced with some pertinent and powerful remarks on the duties of the committee. Was it expected by the gentleman who had made the motion of amendment, that the Committee was to send and ask General La Fayette for his accounts? Was it believed that they would insult that distinguished individual by making such a request? He read that part of the Message of the President, which recommended to the House to make some provision for General La Fayette, "*worthy of the character of the American nation.*" A committee was appointed to carry into effect this part of the Message. Was it to institute itself into a committee of Claims? He was opposed to this motion, because it went to appoint a committee to examine the accounts of General La Fayette. If he were to be put upon such a committee, with instructions to take such a course, he believed he should feel himself compelled to commit contempt of this House. This is a subject which cannot be kept within the walls of Congress, nor confined to the individuals who are spectators of our proceedings. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see what course we shall pursue---to observe how we shall act, after offering to him a ship of the line, the outfit of which would have cost double the amount of this appropriation. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see whether, after all this show of gratitude we have generosity enough to make an adequate return to our distinguished visiter, for all his services and sacrifices in our behalf, or whether we will return him to Europe, to be subjected to the sneers and scoffs of unfeeling royalty, and to subject ourselves to an equal measure of scorn.---Is it for America, for whom he has shed his blood, and sacrificed his estates, and wealth, and the vigor of his early life, and who has invited him to her shores, to send him back in the face of Europe---a monument---surely not worthy of the character of the American people? Is it a question, whether he, who has been called the Apostle of Liberty in both worlds, and has been engaged, like the great Apos-

[Mr. Sloane's motion was negatived, as were a variety of motions for adjournment, postponement of the question, reduction of the amount, &c.]

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by the following vote.

Ayes---160. [We omit the list. All the Pennsylvania members voted in the affirmative.]

Noes---Messrs. Beecher, Bell, Burleigh, Campbell, of O., Crafts, Gazley, Gist, F. Johnson, Lincoln, Livermore, M'Coy, M'Lean, of O., Matson, Metcalf, Patterson, of O., Ross, Scott, Sloane, Sterling, Thompson, of Ky. Tucker, of S. C. Vance, of O., Vinton, Whittlesey, Watson, O., Wright---26.

[The bill which had previously passed the Senate, proposed to give the General six per cent stock to the amount of 200,000 dollars;---*this* bill, which allows him that amount in money, was sent to the Senate, where it passed *unanimously*.]

FOREIGN.

Liverpool papers to the 17th November have been received at New-York. No new event of importance is detailed in them. The Greek successes are confirmed. Great exertions are making in England to procure a pardon from the king for Fauntleroy, the banker, lately sentenced to death for one of the most extensive forgeries ever committed. We copy the account of Fauntleroy's trial. A useful moral may be derived from it: The folly is as great as the wickedness is glaring of attempting to avert misfortune by dishonesty; and evil, though done that good may follow, inevitably leads to greater evil.

TRIAL OF MR. FAUNTLEROY.

This unfortunate individual was tried at the Old Bailey, on the 30th of October.---He advanced to the Bar with a slow but firm step. He appeared to be about 50. He was arraigned upon the charge of having on the 1st of June, forged a deed for the transfer of stock, with intent to defraud the Bank of England. He pleaded "not guilty," in a low tone of voice.---He was then arraigned upon six other charges, to all which he pleaded "not guilty." It being intimated that the prisoner was indisposed, Mr. Justice Parke allowed him to be provided with a chair. The Attorney-general stated the case for the prosecution. In the discharge of his painful duty, he said he was bound to confine himself to a bare recital of facts.---In a case where the prisoner was allowed no Counsel to plead in his behalf he would be guilty of the greatest impropriety if he were to indulge in any observations tending to exaggerate the prisoner's offence.---The prisoner was a partner in the banking-house of Marsh, Stracey & Co. which was established thirty years ago. Mr. Fauntleroy's father was taken into the firm on account of his knowledge of the business. In 1807 that gentleman died; the prisoner, who had been a confidential clerk in the banking-house, and had become versed in the concerns of the bank, succeeded him, and the practical part of the business devolved chiefly upon him. In 1815, a lady named Frances Young, became a customer of the house. She was possessed of of £5450, three per cent. consols. A power of attorney had been forged, by which £5000 of this stock had been transferred. The lady's name was forged, as well as those of two clerks in the house of Marsh & Co. as witnesses to the deed. It was necessary that the date at which the deed was executed, and also some other particulars, should be written by the attorney claiming to act on it at full length. Those words were in the hand writing of the prisoner. There would however, be produced in court a document of a most extraordinary nature which would place the guilt of the prisoner beyond a doubt. When he was apprehended his premises in Berner street were searched, and by means of a key found attached to his watch chain, a private desk was opened, in which there was a number of tin cases being marked with the names of the parties concerned. One case was observed without a label, and in this was found the extraordinary document alluded to, written by the prisoner's own hand. After reciting a number of sums in the Stocks, to the amount of 120,000*l.* with the owners' names attached to the respective sums, this paper had the following words:

"In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney, and I have sold out the above sums, without the knowledge of my partners. I kept up the dividends but made no entries.

"HENRY FAUNTLEROY.

"Berner street, May 7, 1816."

And then this extraordinary postscript, also in the hand writing of the prisoner:

P. S. "The bank began first to refuse our acceptances, and to destroy our credit; they shall smart for it.

"H. F."

It was extraordinary, continued the Attorney general that though this document was written so far back as 1816, no circumstance should have induced the prisoner to destroy it.

Several witnesses were then called.---Their evidence merely supported the statement of the Attorney-general. When the witnesses had concluded, Mr. Justice Parke said, "Henry Fauntleroy, the case for the prosecution is closed, if you have any thing to say, now is your time." The prisoner then said, "With your Lordship's permission I wish to say a few words."---He then took out his papers, put on his glasses and read with great composure, but with very strong feeling, to the following effect. Though he could not hope to free himself from the obloquy which he had brought upon himself, yet he trusted that to my most gracious sovereign, I venture to hope that his majesty's benevolent and feeling heart would be touched with compassion for my situation, and that I should not be considered an object wholly undeserving of the royal clemency. May I therefore, my lord, presume to solicit your lordship's humane interposition, to communicate for his majesty's merciful consideration the circumstances to which I have alluded, and on behalf of my dearest relations, I supplicate that the punishment of death may be remitted."

The unhappy man read, audibly and distinctly, except at that part of the address which alluded to his mother; there his voice faltered, and he struck his hand forcibly on the bar. When he concluded, he resumed the calm demeanour which had previously characterized him.

From Niles' Weekly Register, December 25.

We have the report of the Secretary of War, with a letter from the major general, and a brief notice of some of the valuable papers, annexed, certain of which it is intended shall be inserted at length. The order and harmony, the great degree of quiet, yet strict accountability, with which the widely extended business of this department have been managed, has not ceased to excite something like astonishment, though we should now be disappointed to hear that the least confusion or irregularity existed in any of its branches. A rigid discipline is introduced into every thing---and one of the chief disbursing officers recently observed to me, that, for the sum of five dollars, he would bind himself to make good every loss that would be incurred on account of the business under his charge for the whole year; and he further paid a well-deserved compliment to the head of the department, by saying---the machinery was so nearly perfect, that he thought it might go on, without material alteration, for two or three years, though there should be no chief at the head of it, except to *distribute* the business.

The reports from the navy department and general post office show that great and important improvements have been made, and are still making, in those interesting branches of the nation's concerns. Mr. *Southard* has labored incessantly to bring the various affairs of his department more and more immediately under his own inspection, and to enforce accountability and responsibility throughout the whole. It is evident, that he has succeeded to an extent that could hardly have been expected; and that all things are proceeding as rapidly as they can into *system*. And there is a firmness and energy in the character of the Secretary, peculiarly fitted for the delicate and difficult duty of directing, or governing, the conduct and movements of our naval officers, who, of all men, perhaps, are most apt to desire the management of things in their own way; for the reason that the nature of their employment so often makes it necessary that they should depend on their own judgment and discretion.

The people, at large, have *felt* that improvement has taken place in the management of the general post office. The regularity and certainty of the mails are greatly increased. This may be fairly attributed to the personal and persevering efforts of Mr. *M'Lean*. And it is pleasant, also, to learn that, though in 1823, the receipts were 55,540 dollars less then the disbursements, they will, probably more than pay all the expenses in the present year, notwithstanding there are 235,578 miles *more* of post roads now annually travelled than there was in that year.---Very efficient measures have also been adopted to gather in all the old balances that can be obtained, and prevent the making of new ones, by prompt settlements of the accounts of the deputy postmasters. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, that might have been secured to the United States by the different departments, have been lost, simply because of the want of a prompt adjustment of the public accounts with individuals.

Fair at Washington---Some few persons are inclined to suspect, that the proposed exhibition of manufactures at Washington, is a prefatory step to another agitation of the tariff question, and a combined effort for a general increase of duties. We are persuaded, that no such object is in view; and we will add, that any attempt to alter the general features of the present tariff, would, we have no doubt, meet with decided opposition from the warmest friends of American manufactures. If the duties on some few articles are too high, or too low on others, let them be altered without affecting the settled order of things. The object of the exhibition is to extend a more general knowledge throughout the country, of the perfection and extent of our manufacturing establishments.

N. Y. Statesman.

John Paul Jones.---We are informed, that Mr. Sherburne, of the Navy Department, intends shortly to publish an authentic Journal of the Cruises of this celebrated Commander, during the Revolutionary War. This Journal, which Mr. Sherburne has now in his possession, was written by the Hon. Elijah Hall, (at present the Naval Officer at Portsmouth, N. H., who was one of his Lieutenants, and his confidential friend, and the only surviving officer that sailed with him, during his cruises,) and under the immediate inspection of Captain Jones, and contains every occurrence that took place from day to day. Also, the Correspondence between them, and a correct List of our Navy in 1776, '77, '78, '79, and '80---the names of the ships, where built, rates, and commanders' names, &c.

Boston paper.

406

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1825.

"DODDRIDGE'S NOTES."

Revd. Joseph Doddridge,

Sir,---The perusal of your Notes on the early Settlement, &c. of this Western Country has afforded me much satisfaction. It is truly desirable that emigrants, and descendants of early settlers, should have correct views of those days of labor, danger and privation which have introduced their present comforts and privileges. And your Notes will give occasion to the aged survivor to contrast (with a thankful heart to God) the present, with past scenes: when we had to carry our rifles to the house of God on the Sabbath, because of the sword of the wilderness.

Many important items might have been added to your Notes: but as far as you have proceeded I believe them correct; many of them I have witnessed. I have only discovered one error, which I shall make free to correct. It was Andrew, and not Adam Poe, who fought with the Indians. The old man was not killed by them, but taken prisoner, and was retaken by the party who followed them.

I think your Notes will be read with interest and advantage. That they may have an extensive circulation is the desire of

Your Friend,

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, December, 1824.

CONGRESS.

La Fayette. In the House of Representatives, on the 22d ult. Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on the services and sacrifices of La Fayette, reported a bill granting him $200,000 and a township of land. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made some remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr. Gazley, of Ohio, moved to reduce the appropriation to $100,000. On the 23d the consideration of the question was resumed. Mr. Sloane moved a postponement till Monday, which was decided to be out of order. Mr. Herrick moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. *Livingston* said that this motion, he presumed, would not have been made if the committee had gone into those explanations which they might have made. But they thought it only necessary to take hold of the voice which had rung from one end of the nation to another. They thought that in making an appropriation which did not exceed, in amount, what would have been the cost of a ship of the line, which Congress, at its last session, was willing to fit out for the purpose of bringing over Gen. La Fayette, they had done that to which no possible objection could have been taken. They imagined that nothing more was required of them than merely to report the bill. "I, for my part," continued he, "can never be brought to consider this an affair of accounts—a mere payment of a debt; but an expression of national sentiment, of that government by which we are ruled; a sentiment which will take away the reproach, that republics are always ungrateful." He could not regard the tribute paid in this bill to the distinguished personage who was its object as an offer merely of dollars and cents, but as an expression most respectful to him, and most consonant to the feelings of the nation. Others appeared to differ from this opinion; and they might dissent justly. He did not find fault with their opinions. They might perhaps be conscientiously scrupulous in expressing national gratitude.—They would only put their hands into the Treasury to pay debts, and only then on evidence by which they would be recoverable in courts of law. The services of General La Fayette, in the war of our Revolution, were known to all. They have been repeated in this House until they must have been acknowledged by all. He came to this country early in the revolution; and continued his personal services (for it was those of which he now spoke) until that war terminated. He went to Paris, and was instrumental in bringing about peace, at that time so important to our country. He refused all remuneration, at a moment when the splendour of his fortunes would not permit him to look to such an object.—But when his fortunes became diminished, and his estates were confiscated, he temporarily accepted an offer of pay. Besides pay, while in service, the revolutionary officers were entitled to half pay for life.—This half pay he never claimed. There was another officer of distinction who was in the same predicament—General Hamilton resigned his commission to practise his profession, at a time when danger was over, and no injury could result to his country from the act. But this House acted generously and gave to his widow that compensation which he himself, during life, would never solicit. The two cases were exactly similar. Both had left the service, and had thus excluded themselves from the provisions of the law. The legislature, however, extended the provision to the family of the one, and he hoped Congress would not refuse to the other at least the amount of his half pay for life.

If General La Fayette had been allowed his half pay for life, it was easy to calculate what would have been the amount he must have received for the last 40 years, and during the residue of a life which he hoped would be extended far beyond the ordinary limits of human existence. Supposing it to have been 60 years, the gross amount would have been 80,000 dollars. And is this all? Is he entitled to nothing beyond that? Here then is at least a large item which must be allowed him—to which he is entitled equally with General Hamilton. But this is not all. It is a public historical fact, that he furnished supplies to an immense amount—he would repeat the expression, for immense it was, when considered as emanating from his own private and unassisted fortune—Chance had thrown in our way the amount of these supplies. Chance, not directed by him, but circumstances merely fortuitous in their character, led a gentleman of Paris to show him what he had furnished. This was exhibited long after General La Fayette's fortunes had experienced their diminution in our service, and when his estates had been confiscated by the powers that governed in his own country. It was not prepared with a view to exhibition, nor for the purpose of meeting an American eye, nor yet with a view to shew that any relief should be given. It contains an account of the sales of his estates, during our revolution: and from this document, it appears that the produce of these sales was one million of livres, or about $200,000, all of which was expended during the period of the American Revolution. But General La Fayette made two voyages to France some of this amount was, consequently, appropriated to the expenses of these voyages.—For this one fourth might be deducted, which would leave 753,000 livres; or about $150,000 paid for our use. The concluding part of this statement refers to this country. The postscript says, you may ask how he could have expended this sum. By the purchase of ships, sabres, sword-belts, pistols, sword knots, epaulets, plumes, cloth, &c. and thus was the whole amount expended. Take this sum, and add to it the interest due upon it, and to this add the amount of half pay for life; and then say if, in strict justice, General La Fayette is not entitled to double that sum. Here then is a dollar and cent statement; and even from this the amount of this appropriation does not pay the debt—not even what we owe. No demand has been made—no account has been presented, nor will there be any; and he feared that in even going so far as to make the statements he had now made, he had wounded the delicacy of the distinguished subject of this bill.

He would add no more arguments drawn from feelings in which all participated; it would be useless to enumerate. From what he knew of the general feeling of members of this House on the subject, he was sure that those who felt themselves bound to act in opposition to this feeling, would regret that any principle of duty would prevent them from acting with unanimity on this occasion. But he trusted that it would be seen that we have been moved unanimously by a desire to respond to the wishes of our constituents, expressing as we ought to do what we owe to the nation to which we belong. Not an individual in the House but would regret that any principle of duty respecting the distribution of the public funds, would prevent him from giving his vote in favor of this bill.

There was one circumstance of which he had been reminded, and which constituted a claim, almost amounting to a demand. The United States, during his services, made him a grant of land, with permission to make locations in small grants of 500 acres each. One of these, which was close to New-Orleans, would, at this time, have been worth $100,000. I, said the honorable speaker, was there at the time. I heard that some speculators in land were desirous to obtain this. I wrote to General La Fayette that the location which had been made by his agent was most advantageous, and requested him to accept no offer for it. The Corporation of New-Orleans had a claim to it, but it was probable that no attempt would have been made to establish it. The General replied, that the location must be changed, inasmuch as he would never consent to enter into litigation with any American citizens, for a grant given to him by the generosity of the American government. The location was changed on this ground only, although an idea has been circulated, that the location had been changed in consideration of a large sum paid to him for that purpose. He denied that any one ever gave a dollar an acre for any of the land which the General had obtained in lieu of that which he had thus relinquished. It was of no value whatever; since the expense of constructing a levee upon it, would be more than the whole of the land would fetch.

The honorable speaker concluded, with expressing his hope that the House would not view this bill through the medium of mere calculation; but taking higher ground, and adopting loftier views, honor themselves and their country, by passing it through unanimously.

[The Speaker decided Mr. Herrick's motion to be out of order. The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Sloane. Messrs. M'Duffie, of S. C., Mancum, of N. C., Herrick, of Maine, and Bartlett, of N. H., advocated the bill. We have not room for their remarks.]

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[Mr. Sloane's motion was negatived, as were a variety of motions for adjournment, postponement of the question, reduction of the amount, &c.]

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by the following vote.

Ayes—166. [We omit the list. All the Pennsylvania members voted in the affirmative.]

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P. S. "The bank began first to refuse our acceptances, and to destroy our credit; they shall smart for it.

"H. F."

It was extraordinary, continued the Attorney general that though this document was written so far back as 1816, no circumstance should have induced the prisoner to destroy it.

Several witnesses were then called.—Their evidence merely supported the statement of the Attorney-general. When the witnesses had concluded, Mr. Justice Parke said, "Henry Fauntleroy, the case for the prosecution is closed, if you have any thing to say, now is your time." The prisoner then said, "With your Lordship's permission I wish to say a few words."—He then took out his papers, put on his glasses and read with great composure, but with very strong feeling, to the following effect. Though he could not hope to free himself from the obloquy which he had brought upon himself, yet he trusted that a correct statement of facts would entitle him at least to commisseration, and remove the prejudices which must have been excited against him by the cruel manner in which the public prints had falsely described the events of his life. He proceeded to give a history of the banking house from its foundation. When he came into the concern in 1807, he was only 22 years of age and he found the house deeply embarrassed by the large advances which had been made to builders. In 1810, the bankruptcy of Brickwood & Co. caused a loss to the house of 170,000*l.* In 1814, 15, 16, the firm was called upon, in consequence of the speculations in building, to produce 100,000*l.* as the only means of averting irreparable losses. In 1819 the most responsible of the partners died, and the embarrasments of the house were increased by being called upon to refund his capital. During all this time the house was without resources *except those for which he was now responsible.* He was in a state of the most intolerable distress and distraction. He received no relief from his partners; he had no persons to look to but himself, and during the whole period of the embarrasments of which he had spoken, *no inquiry had been made as to the manner in which he had managed to sustain the falling credit of the firm.* Mr. Starcey had quitted this country and gone to France, leaving him exposed to the consequences. Having thus detailed the necessities of the firm, he now most solemnly declared, *that all the money which he had realized was applied to the purposes of supporting the credit of the establishment.* This fact the books would show. By that alone the house was saved from bankruptcy. Two of his partners had overdrawn £100,000. He again complained of cruel statements which the press had put forth against him. It was well known to those who were acquainted with his habits and character, that, so far from being guilty of the crimes and proffligacy alleged against him, he had never entertained an idea of one of them, &c.

The jury, after retiring about twenty minutes, returned, and (many of them much affected) gave a verdict of Guilty of Uttering.

The Counsel for the prosecution consulted together for some minutes, after which Mr. Justice Parke intimated to the prisoner that the Attorney General did not think it necessary to prosecute any more indictments. It was now his painful lot to pronounce the sentence of the law, but as a Christian magistrate he was bound to advise him to prepare for his latter end.—It was not impossible that mercy should be extended to him in this world, but in a case of so many and such frequent commissions of the same offence, stated under his own hand, it was most improbable.—He entreated him, therefore, to make his peace with God.

The prisoner raised his clasped hands with great energy towards his heart, and bowed to the Bench. He was led out supported by two persons, quite feeble, and scarcely able to move his limbs.

Mr. Fauntleroy, on being led back to prison, was dreadfully depressed. He was permitted to occupy the same apartments which he had quitted before his trial and contrary to custom, was but lightly manacled.

On Tuesday, the Court proceeded to call up all the prisoners on whom sentence of death was to be pronounced. Mr. Fauntleroy remained at the same side of the Dock.

Mr. Fauntleroy then said he had a few words to offer why sentence of death should not be pronounced, and proceeded to read the following statement:

"My Lord, I am well aware, that no emergency, however pressing—that no embarrassments, however great—can be listened to as an excuse for the offence of which I have been found guilty; but I trust it may be considered as some palliation in a moral point of view, that a desire to preserve myself and others from bankruptcy, and not personal aggrandizement or selfish gratification alone, urged and impelled me to the acts I have committed; and when I first deviated from rectitude, it was owing to an acute, although, I admit, mistaken feeling to obtain temporary relief; and not from any deliberate intention to defraud. God knows my heart, and the truth of my present declaration, that I hoped, and fully intended to make restitution immediately the expected prosperity of the house would have enabled me. This must I think, my lord, appear evident, from my having frequently replaced the money withdrawn: and the bank books prove, that many of the sums mentioned in the document writen in 1816, have been since re-invested by me to the credit of the parties. That document my lord, has been supposed to have been prepared in contemplation of flight; this idea is, however, erroneous; and is sufficiently refuted by my continuance at my residence and business for years subsequently. The only object and intention of that paper was in the event of sudden death, before the whole of the money should be re-invested, to absolve every one but myself even from suspicion.

Unfortunately for me, a succession of adverse events, which I could neither avert nor control (and part of which I detailed at length on my trial) led on from one false step to another, until the affairs of the house became so involved that extrication was impossible. In these difficulties I offered myself as the only sacrifice, and it is my duty, as a man and as a christian, to resign myself to my fate. For me, my lord, fallen and degraded as I am, life has no allurements; and a momentary pang will at once put an end to my mental agonies and to my earthly existence.—But my lord, I have numerous relations—amongst them, my dear and venerable mother—whose feelings I reverence; and for their sakes more than my own, I venture to supplicate that I may not be doomed to suffer a violent and ignominious death. If crime, my lord, can be atoned for by suffering, my offences, heavy as they are, have long been expiated, not merely by the overwhelming embarrassments of the concern in which I was engaged, but by years of anxious terror and agonizing apprehension: and if, my lord, the anguish of mind I have endured for the last 16 years of my life, and the peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed ever since I arrived at man's estate, could be made known to my most gracious sovereign, I venture to hope that his majesty's benevolent and feeling heart would be touched with compassion for my situation, and that I should not be considered an object wholly undeserving of the royal clemency. May I therefore, my lord, presume to solicit your lordship's humane interposition, to communicate for his majesty's merciful consideration the circumstances to which I have alluded, and on behalf of my dearest relations, I supplicate that the punishment of death may be remitted."

The unhappy man read, audibly and distinctly, except at that part of the address which alluded to his mother: there his voice faltered, and he struck his hand forcibly on the bar. When he concluded he resumed the calm demeanour which had previously characterized him.

From Niles' Weekly Register, December 25.

We have the report of the Secretary of War, with a letter from the major general, and a brief notice of some of the valuable papers, annexed, certain of which it is intended shall be inserted at length. The order and harmony, the great degree of quiet, yet strict accountability, with which the widely extended business of this department have been managed, has not ceased to excite something like astonishment, though we should now be disappointed to hear that the least confusion or irregularity existed in any of its branches. A rigid discipline is introduced into every thing---and one of the chief disbursing officers recently observed to me, that, for the sum of five dollars, he would bind himself to make good every loss that would be incurred on account of the business under his charge for the whole year; and he further paid a well-deserved compliment to the head of the department, by saying---the machinery was so nearly perfect, that he thought it might go on, without material alteration, for two or three years, though there should be no chief at the head of it, except to *distribute* the business.

The reports from the navy department and general post office show that great and important improvements have been made, and are still making, in those interesting branches of the nation's concerns. Mr. *Southard* has labored incessantly to bring the various affairs of his department more and more immediately under his own inspection, and to enforce accountability and responsibility throughout the whole. It is evident, that he has succeeded to an extent that could hardly have been expected; and that all things are proceeding as rapidly as they can into *system.* And there is a firmness and energy in the character of the Secretary, peculiarly fitted for the delicate and difficult duty of directing, or governing, the conduct and movements of our naval officers, who, of all men, perhaps, are most apt to desire the management of things in their own way; for the reason that the nature of their employment so often makes it necessary that they should depend on their own judgment and discretion.

The people, at large, have *felt* that improvement has taken place in the management of the general post office. The regularity and certainty of the mails are greatly increased. This may be fairly attributed to the personal and persevering efforts of Mr. *M'Lean.* And it is pleasant, also, to learn that, though in 1823, the receipts were 55,540 dollars less than the disbursements, they will, probably more than pay all the expenses in the present year, notwithstanding there are 655,578 miles *more* of post roads now annually travelled than there was in that year.—Very efficient measures have also been adopted to gather in all the old balances that can be obtained, and prevent the making of new ones, by prompt settlements of the accounts of the deputy postmasters. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, that might have been secured to the United States by the different departments, have been lost, simply because of the want of a prompt adjustment of the public accounts with individuals.

Fair at Washington---Some few persons are inclined to suspect, that the proposed exhibition of manufactures at Washington, is a prefatory step to another agitation of the tariff question, and a combined effort for a general increase of duties. We are persuaded, that no such object is in view; and we will add, that any attempt to alter the general features of the present tariff, would, we have no doubt, meet with decided opposition from the warmest friends of American manufactures. If the duties on some few articles are too high, or too low on others, let them be altered without affecting the settled order of things. The object of the exhibition is to extend a more general knowledge throughout the country, of the perfection and extent of our manufacturing establishments.

N. Y. Statesman.

John Paul Jones.—We are informed that Mr. Sherburne, of the Navy Department, intends shortly to publish an authentic Journal of the Cruises of this celebrated Commander, during the Revolutionary War. This Journal, which Mr. Sherburne has now in his possession, was written by the Hon. Elijah Hall, (at present the Naval Officer at Portsmouth, N. H., who was one of his Lieutenants, and his confidential friend, and the only surviving officer that sailed with him, during his cruises,) and under the immediate inspection of Captain Jones, and contains every occurrence that took place from day to day. Also, the Correspondence between them, and a correct List of our Navy in 1776, '77, '78, '79, and '80—the names of the ships, where built, rates, and commanders' names, &c.

Boston paper.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1825.

☞ Two essays on the "*Canal Policy*" are inserted in our first page. The writer promises to continue the subject in future numbers.

CITY ELECTION.

At the Election, held on Tuesday last, the following City Officers were elected.

Select Council—James Ross, James Adams, John Spear, Christopher Magee.

Common Council—Alex. Johnston, Jr. John Simpson, John Arthurs, John Sheriff, William Woods, Martin Rahm, Col. W. Anderson, John Philips, Benj. Darlington, George Hogg, Samuel R. Johnston, John Graham, *(hatter)* Harmar Denny, Samuel Pettigrew, John Herron.

Constables.—James Mackey and John Moore, for the West Ward; John Anderson and Jonathan McCurdy, for the East Ward.

The friends of the present city administration carried the above council tickets by majorities of from one to two hundred votes. From the good sense of our citizens, and the manner in which the opposition was conducted, a different result could not have been reasonably expected.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, Dec. 30.*

"The members assembled, pursuant to adjournment, met on Tuesday, in sufficient strength to form a quorum in each house. The Speaker of the House came from his constituents, or the theatre, brimful of speeches, and puns, and gesticulations, which were generally forthcoming in the first case that occasioned discussion. The case was of this sort, as far as I could understand: a man residing in Northampton took part in a sham fight, at a militia training. He belonged to the *regulars*, or volunteers, and was posted behind a fence. The *militia* were expected to make the assault in front, but a detachment fell upon the regulars in the rear, and in the skirmish this man was shot in the knee by one of the militia whose gun had been accidentally charged. Amputation became necessary. The man who was so unfortunate as to lose his leg, has also the ill luck to be poor, with a family depending on him for support: and hereupon stood his claim for an annuity from the State.—The Speaker (who you will recollect is Dr. *Sutherland*) supported the claim, in the first place by affecting to reason upon it, secondly by punning upon it, and all the time by the exhibition of the newest theatrical gestures. But the claim was rejected. I'll give you a couple of the puns.

"Gilleland, of Allegheny, said it was similar to the case of a man whose barn had been burnt by the firing of guns at a militia training. This the Dr denied, for in the one instance, it was the barn that was injured, in the other it was the man: in one instance the barn did not burn, because of turning out to muster, but in the other the man did lose his leg in consequence of turning out.

"Baker of Philadelphia, said this was the weakest case he ever saw. The Dr. replied that it was indeed a weak, hobbling case, for the man had but one leg.

"Shade of Cicero," I know you will exclaim, "*what punning!*"

"In the Senate some little, but pointed, sparring took place yesterday, between Mr. Burnside, and Mr. Hawkins of Greene county, a new member, in which the latter had the best of the play, considering that his antagonist is a veteran on the floor.

"The committee of the Senate, on that part of the Governor's message which relates to a change in the mode of balloting, and the disfranchisement of citizens who bet upon elections, made a report this day, recommending the rejection of both the Governor's recommendations, and the report was adopted unanimously, and sub silentio.

"The current business of legislation, so far in the week, and it will continue to the end of it, is private and small."

Mr. Baker, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has proposed an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the act taxing retailers, "and substituting for it a more equal and general tax."

A bill has passed the lower house of Congress for taking possession of the mouth of the river Columbia, or Oregon, by establishing there a military post. Oregon, the name used in the bill, is that given to the river by the Indians, and means, *The River which runs towards the West.*

Mr. Forward, chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, gave notice that he would on the 6th inst. move to take up the bill, reported by him last session, for laying a tax on sales at auction.

Mr. Trimble of Ky, has proposed the repeal of those provisions in our revenue laws which allow credits for duties upon merchandize imported by aliens, or upon foreign account.

Com. Porter.—Upon a call of the house for information upon the subject, President Monroe has communicated to congress sundry documents in relation to Commodore Porter's attack on the town in Porto Rico. The President states that "deeming the transactions adverted to of the highest importance, an order has been sent to Commodore Porter to repair hither without delay, that all the circumstances connected therewith may be fully investigated." The commodore is succeeded in command by Captain Warrington.

The trustees of the University of Virginia, of whom Mr. Jefferson is one, have lately engaged five Professors in England, to come out to this country and take charge of the principal departments of that new and promising institution. To this we have no objection to make; indeed we have no doubt it will prove highly advantageous to the interests of literature in our country; but we cannot avoid remarking the singularity of the fact, that, while our scholars and men of genius go out to England to find employment, we are sending to that country for instructors for our youth. It seems to us that if John Adams had imported English professors for a New-England college, the circumstance would scarcely have been passed over without illnatured remark from politicians of the Jefferson school.

The Presidential Electors of Louisiana, met at New-Orleans on the 1st ult. and voted, 3 for Jackson and 2 for Adams, and unanimously for Calhoun.

☞ The President has approved the La Fayette bill.

The legislature of South Carolina having passed an act prohibiting the entrance of any colored person into that state from on board any foreign vessel, or any vessel from the northern or middle states, whether in the character of cooks, stewards, or any other capacity, and subjecting them to certain severe penalties under certain circumstances; and the British minister having remonstrated against the act as tending to infringe the rights and restrict the trade of British subjects with that state, the President sent to the governor of South Carolina the correspondence which took place on the subject, with the opinion of the attorney general that the law of the state was unconstitutional. In consequence of this, the Senate of South Carolina have adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the legislature of South Carolina protests against any claim of right of the United States to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic relations and preservatory measures in respect to that part of her property which forms the colored population of the state, which they will not permit to be meddled or tampered with, or in any manner ordered, regulated or controlled by any other power, foreign or domestic, than this legislature."

This resolution, with sundry others of similar tendency, was lost between the two houses, previous to their adjournment. As a Philadelphia editor lately remarked, in reference to another southern assembly, it is well for these legislators they do not live north of the Hudson.

Peru. A letter from Panama, dated Oct. 20, 1824, published at Boston, says, "No doubt you have heard ere this of the dreadful battle which has been fought between the Spanish and Colombian armies near Troxillo, on the 17th of last month; but I am happy to inform you that the result has not been near *so disastrous to the Colombians* as had at first been represented. The battle was most sanguinary; both Bolivar and Canterac commanded in person. The former had three horses shot under him, was twice wounded, and would have gained the day but for one of his battalions which passed over to the enemy. Canterac was wounded, and suffered great loss in men. Bolivar retreated to Guyaquil to organize his reinforcements. Canterac entered Colombia," &c. This news is considered doubtful, and we hope may prove untrue. Previous advices had prepared us for intelligence of a very different character. A Baltimore editor suggests that this letter may have been got up to affect the South American Stocks in England.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Receipts & Expenditures at the State Treasury for the year commencing with the 1st day of Dec. 1823, and ending with the 30th day of November, 1824.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and Land Office Fees,	44,080 06
Auction Commissions,	14,200
Auction Duties,	58,204 64½
Dividends on Bank Stock,	122,997
ditto on bridge and turnpike stocks,	12,827 50
Tax on Bank dividends,	24,711 70
Tax on Offices,	8,887 73
Tavern Licenses,	30,885 32½
Duties on retailers of foreign merchandise,	18,490 12½
Militia and Exempt fines,	2,280 09
Fees Secretary State office,	2,464 76
Third and last instalment on account of purchase Arch street prison,	16,666 67
Loans,	210,000
Bonus,	70,000
United States on account of expenses in late war,	5,510 27
Miscellaneous,	8,461 74
	$650,667 61½
Add Balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1823,	60,787 13½
	$711,454 75½

EXPENDITURES.

Internal Improvements,	80,875 60
Expenses of Government,	171,685 41
Militia Expenses,	30,289 26
Pensions and Gratuities,	22,754 85
Education, Deaf and Dumb Institution, &c.	12,000
Pennsylvania Claimants,	1,122 24
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	60,000
Penitentiary at Pittsburgh,	18,320 31
Conveying Convicts,	4,188 60½
Loans paid,	200,000
Interest on Loans,	77,888 88
Expenses of late War,	250 78
Miscellaneous,	5,485 92
	684,871 85½
Balance in the Treasury 1st December, 1824,	26,582 89½
	$711,454 75½

DAVID MANN, *Auditor General.*

Married,

At Brownsville, Pa. on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Dr. *Joseph P. Gazzam*, of this city, to Miss *Harriet Breading*, daughter of the late Judge Breading, of the former place.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *Francis Kerns*, to Miss *Jane Graham*, daughter of Mr. John Graham, all of St. Clair township.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. M'Guire, Mr. *James Fortune*, to Miss *Elizabeth Quigley*, both of this city.

Died,

On the 19th ult. in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. *Sarah Smith*, consort of Capt. William T. Smith, of Youngstown, Westmoreland County.

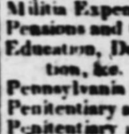
On the 1st inst. Mr. *David Carnahan*, of St. Clair township, aged 80 years.

On the same day, Mr. *Alexander Calhoun*, of the same township, son-in-law to Mr. Carnahan, aged about 44 years.

On Monday last, aged 5 years and 6 mo., Edmund L. Brister, son of Mr. George Brister of this city.

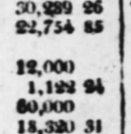
A FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,



About Thirty Acres

OF



LAND,

SITUATE a mile and a half from the City of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Allegheny River, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Hare—About 20 acres of the Land are clear and a convenient Dwelling House, Stable, and Barn, are erected upon it. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the farm

George Thomas.

January 7, 1825—3.*

Wanted to Purchase,

STOCK

IN THE

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Apply at this Office.

Jan. 7, 1825.—2t.

12 BALES *(first quality)* ALABAMA COTTON,

For Sale by

Duncan & Forsyth.

ALSO,

Y. H. TEA, in chests and half chests, low for CASH.

Jan. 7, 1825.—8t

HOSE COMPANY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Pennsylvania Hose Company, will be held at Mr. Denniston's, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, precisely.

C. O. Page,
Secretary

Jan. 7, 1825.—1t.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

HOME OF FORTUNE,

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Dec. 30, 1824

Seventh Report of the Drawing

OF THE THIRD

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND.

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council,

Nos. 11283, 14406, prizes of	$1000
12449	100
And 19 prizes of	10

The prizes, as usual, paid or renewed, at CONINE'S OFFICE.

The following prizes remain undrawn, viz. $40,000, $20,000, $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 19 of $1,000, 15 of $500, 39 of $100, 75 of $50, and 3653 of $10 each.

All of which are now floating, except three.

As this lottery progresses towards completion, it is gratifying that so few of the floating prizes have escaped, and although seven drawings are now over, the prizes yet to be drawn amount to nearly $150,000. The new year invites us to renewed investments in the way to wealth, and these can be advantageously made at

CONINE'S

HOME OF FORTUNE,

No. 32, *Market-st. near the Centre Market,*

Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

Distant adventurers may advantageously forward their orders to

WM C. CONINE, Baltimore.

Jan. 7 1825.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lenmon Irwin.

Jan. 7. 1825—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood's,

(Adjoining the Tin and Copper shop of L. Peterson,)

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, SpelterSolder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

HOUSE BELLS

Neatly hung in any given manner, on moderate terms.

January 7. 1825—3m.*

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Byrne,
Dyer, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 7, 1825—3t.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

THE Joint Committee, appointed on the 21st inst. to examine and settle the accounts of the City Officers for the current year,

REPORT as follows—

That your Committee, after having given due notice to the different Officers of the City, commenced with the accounts and vouchers presented by the Mayor, and for which he has issued Warrants on the Treasury. His accounts amounted to five thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars and nineteen cents, $5664 19

Which we have examined and compared with his checkbook, and found to be correct and proper.

The Treasurer's books, accounts and vouchers were next examined, and found to be correctly kept and in good order.

His receipts for the present year amounting to	$11921 53
And his disbursements to	11957 76
Leaving a balance in his favor of	$36 23
City Bills in the hands of Treasurer, unissued	328 00
Amount of City Bills in circulation, as per Report of 1823,	12570 37½
New issue of City Bills for 1824, for the purpose of redeeming old, torn and defaced notes,	6000 00
	18570 37½
Deduct notes destroyed at different times, $6010 98	
Notes in the hands of the Treasurer not issued, 328 00	
Ditto uncurrent 6 00	
	6344 98
City Bills in circulation, to be provided for	$12225 39½

DEBTS OF THE CITY.

Warrants unpaid,	$ 738 83	
Balance due on Market-House,	115 00	
City Bills in circulation	12225 39½	
Old pavements	6128 93	
Balance due the Treas'r	36 23	
		$19244 38½

CREDITS.

Seven shares of Pittsbg. & Greensb. Turnpike Stock	$350 00	
Balance on Saml. Mann's duplicate	1703 73	
Ditto on Joseph Barclay's duplicate	2004 65	
Ditto by Thomas Davis	25 00	
Mark Deary's heirs	9 50	
Jas Harris's heirs on ac't of pavement	15 87	
Henry Fulton's heirs	2 41	
R Culbertson's do.	9 5.	
George Stewart	4 41	
James Shields	2 50	
Th. Wallace's heirs	21 00	
		4148 60
Debt due by the City		$15095 78½

RETURNS OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

John Darragh, Esq for exhibitions, &c.	70 00
Ditto licenses and costs	80 00
Tho Enoch, Esq costs, &c.	9 89
M. B. Lowry, Esq do.	3 25
	$163 14

The other Aldermen of the City, with the exception of C V. Bonhorst, Esq. who had no return to make, refused or neglected to make returns, though duly notified

The Clerk of the Market reports stall rents of old Market House,	$802 00
Do. (including salary) for weights adjusted, measures and waggons branded, &c.	170 09
Do. rent of outside stalls, after deducting 10 per cent for collection,	76 50
E. Trovillo, Weigh-Master, an't. received by him up to the 29th inst.	484 40
Amount of rent paid by him	175 00

Thomas Scott, Board Measurer, reports boards and lumber by him measured within the City, 2,300,350 feet, and in the vicinity of the City, 200,000 feet; fees 230 dollars 35 cents; to the City, 11 50

James Liggett, measured within the City 1,400,000, and in the vicinity 300,000 feet; fees amounting to 140 dollars; per centage to the city 7 00

Richard Geary measured 57,800 feet; fees 30 dols. 40 cents; to the city 1 50

Total amount of lumber, as per reports herewith, 4,258,350 feet.

John B. Gray has gauged to the 29th instant 4206 bbls. of whiskey, 29 bbls. molasses, 131 bbls. of oil; 5 bbls. of spirits, 97 bbls of tar, making a total of 4,468 bbls.—Fees 326 dolls. and 80 cents—to the city 16 33

William Eichbaum, Weigh-Master at the Hay Scales, reports, that from the 13th day of January last to the 29th of December inst. he has weighed 807 tons, 14 cwt 3 qrs. of hay, making his fees 201 dollars 87½ cents. Rent paid by him to the city 35 00

Interest paid on City bills this year 200 78

Your committee beg leave to present the following statement of the city revenue for the year 1824, as far as it has been ascertained, viz.

Licenses and fines paid in by the Mayor	$150 00
Paid by Aldermen Lowry & Enoch	13 09
Stall rents	878 50
Weigh House at Market,	175 00
Per centage by board measurers	20 00
Ditto by J. B. Gray, gauger,	16 11
Rent of hay scales,	35 00
Rent of house at hay scales	30 00
Dog tax,	72 00
Total amount of Revenue	1389 70

REDUCTION IN THE YEAR 1824.

Total amount of debt in 1823,	17070 40
Total amount of debt in 1824,	15095 78½
Amount reduced this present year,	1974 61½

Which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

DAVID PRIDE, of Select Council
D. S. SCULLY, } Com.
SAMUEL PETTIGREW } Coun.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1824.

January 3, 1825.—The above Report was read in the Select and Common Councils, approved, and ordered to be published in all the newspapers in the City.

E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. C. C.*
N. B. CRAIG, *Clk. S. C.*

[Jan. 7.—1t.]

Justices' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

Maynard & Noyes'

INK POWDER

AND

LIQUID INK.

IF any are still unacquainted with the great superiority and unexampled reputation of these articles, they are invited to read the following highly respectable testimony to the fact, and to make trial for themselves. The importance of having the very best of Writing Ink is too well known to be mentioned. This kind has been in use six years, and the testimony respecting it is the same from all parts of the country. When the best Judges among our Registers of Deeds, Scriveners, Writing Masters, Officers of Banks, and of Public Offices, unite in saying, that they have found a better article than they ever before used, it is evident, that no one *need* be troubled any longer with bad Ink

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Mr. John Fisk, Clerk of Superior Court and Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co. Conn.

I have used Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink Powder for 18 months past, and have found it superior to any I have ever before used, and cheerfully recommend it for general use

JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec 30, 1823.

U. S Armory, Springfield, Oct 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. P. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic bank, Washington City.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes.

Gentlemen.—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing. O. CARR,

April 10, 1824. Cashier.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes*, Chemists and Druggists, 9 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

J. ANDERSON & CO.

Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t.

An Ordinance

Providing for the Inspection of Salt.

SECTION I. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That an Inspector of Salt shall be yearly elected, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, in joint meeting assembled, on the day appointed by law for the election of Mayor.

SEC. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of said Inspector to inspect and examine all Salt, in barrels, exposed in this city for sale, and mark the quality, 1st, 2d, &c &c.; and the said Inspector be furnished with a Brand, and all other instruments appertaining to his office, at the expense of the city, all of which instruments, in case of his death, resignation, or removal from office, are to be delivered over to his successor in office or the Mayor of the city.

SEC. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the compensation of said Inspector shall be as follows: for every barrel of Salt, not exceeding 50, marked, branded, and inspected, he shall receive two cents; for every barrel exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, he shall receive one and one half cent, and for every barrel exceeding 100, one cent

SEC. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Inspector shall give bond and security to the Mayor, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that said Inspector keep a regular account of all Salt by him inspected, and full return thereof make, at the close of every year, to the Auditors appointed to settle the City Accounts, designating the names of the manufacturers or owners, and the quantity and quality thereof

SEC. V. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, after the publication of this Ordinance, shall be found selling, or offering for sale, Salt in barrels, not duly inspected, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, they shall forfeit and pay Fifty Cents for every barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, in the manner that debts of the same amount are now recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, the third day of January, A. D 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—EDW. J. ROBERTS *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Select Council.*

Jan. 7, 1825—3t.

POSTSCRIPT!

STOP THE TANNER!

IN the Gazette of last week, I offered a reward for apprehending *Amos Hutchins*, who broke Jail on the morning of the 30th ult. By the papers which he left behind him, I have since discovered that he also goes by the name of

ASA HATCH

He had several papers recommending him by that name as a Tanner and Currier, one of which was dated in New York, and another in Cincinnati. $10 reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any Jail within 100 miles of this city, and forward me the information.

Samuel Hubley,
Jailer.

Jan. 7, 1825.—3t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St,

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD,

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1825

☞ Two essays on the "*Canal Policy*" are inserted in our first page. The writer promises to continue the subject in future numbers.

CITY ELECTION.

At the Election, held on Tuesday last, the following City Officers were elected.

Select Council—James Ross, James Adams, John Spear, Christopher Magee.

Common Council.—Alex. Johnston, Jr. John Sampson, John Arthurs, John Sheriff, William Woods, Martin Rahm, Col. W. Anderson, John Phillips, Benj. Darlington, George Boggs, Samuel R. Johnston, John Graham, *(hatter)* Harmar Denny, Samuel Pettigrew, John Herron.

Constables.—James Mackey and John Moore, for the West Ward; John Anderson and Jonathan McCurdy, for the East Ward.

The friends of the present city administration carried the above council tickets by majorities of from one to two hundred votes. From the good sense of our citizens, and the manner in which the opposition was conducted, a different result could not have been reasonably expected.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 30.

"The members assembled, pursuant to adjournment, met on Tuesday, in sufficient strength to form a quorum in each house. The Speaker of the House came from his constituents, or the theatre, brimful of speeches, and puns, and gesticulations, which were severally forthcoming in the first case that occasioned discussion. The case was of this sort, as far as I could understand: a man residing in Northampton took part in a sham fight, at a militia training. He belonged to the *regulars*, or volunteers, and was posted behind a fence. The *militia* were expected to make the assault in front, but a detachment fell upon the regulars in the rear, and in the skirmish this man was shot in the knee by one of the militia whose gun had been accidentally charged. Amputation became necessary. The man who was so unfortunate as to lose his leg, has also the ill luck to be poor, with a family depending on him for support: and hereupon stood his claim for an annuity from the State.—The Speaker (who you will recollect is Dr. *Sutherland*) supported the claim, in the first place by affecting to reason upon it, secondly by punning upon it, and all the time by the exhibition of the newest theatrical gestures. But the claim was rejected. I'll give you a sample of the puns.

"Gilleland, of Allegheny, said it was similar to the case of a man whose barn had been burnt by the firing of guns at a militia training. This the Dr denied, for in the one instance, it was the barn that was injured; in the other it was the man: in one instance the firm did not burn, because of turning out to muster, but in the other the man did lose his leg in consequence of turning out.

"Baker, of Philadelphia, said this was the weakest case he ever saw. The Dr. replied that it was indeed a weak, hobbling case, for the man had but one leg.

"Shade of Cicero," I know you will exclaim, "*what punning!*"

"In the Senate some little, but pointed, sparring took place yesterday, between Mr. Burnside, and Mr. Hawkins of Greene county, a new member, in which the latter had the best of the play, considering that his antagonist is a veteran on the floor.

"The committee of the Senate, on that part of the Governor's message which relates to a change in the mode of balloting, and the disfranchisement of citizens who bet upon elections, made a report this day, recommending the rejection of both the Governor's recommendations; and the report was adopted unanimously, and sub silentio.

"The current business of legislation, so far in the week, and it will continue to the end of it, is private and small."

Mr. Baker, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has proposed an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the act taxing retailers, "and substituting for it a more equal and general tax."

A bill has passed the lower house of Congress for taking possession of the mouth of the river Columbia, or Oregon, by establishing there a military post. Oregon, the name used in the bill, is that given to the river by the Indians, and means, *The River which runs towards the West*.

Mr. Forward, chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, gave notice that he would on the 6th inst. move to take up the bill, reported by him last session, for laying a tax on sales at auction.

Mr. Trimble of Ky, has proposed the repeal of those provisions in our revenue laws which allow credits for duties upon merchandise imported by aliens, or upon foreign account.

Com. Porter.—Upon a call of the house for information upon the subject, President Monroe has communicated to congress sundry documents in relation to Commodore Porter's attack on the town in Porto Rico. The President states that "deeming the transactions adverted to of the highest importance, an order has been sent to Commodore Porter to repair hither without delay, that all the circumstances connected therewith may be fully investigated." The commodore is succeeded in command by Captain Warrington.

The trustees of the University of Virginia, of whom Mr. Jefferson is one, have lately engaged five Professors in England, to come out to this country and take charge of the principal departments of that new and promising institution. To this we have no objection to make; indeed we have no doubt it will prove highly advantageous to the interests of literature in our country; but we cannot avoid remarking the singularity of the fact, that, while our scholars and men of genius go out to England to find employment, we are sending to that country for instructors for our youth. It seems to us that if John Adams had imported English professors for a New-England college, the circumstance would scarcely have been passed over without illnatured remark from politicians of the Jefferson school.

The Presidential Electors of Louisiana, met at New-Orleans on the 1st ult. and voted, 3 for Jackson and 2 for Adams, and unanimously for Calhoun.

☞ The President has approved the La Fayette bill.

The legislature of South Carolina having passed an act prohibiting the entrance of any colored person into that state from on board any foreign vessel, or any vessel from the northern or middle states, whether in the character of cooks, stewards, or any other capacity, and subjecting them to certain severe penalties under certain circumstances; and the British minister having remonstrated against the act as tending to infringe the rights and restrict the trade of British subjects with that state, the President sent to the governor of South Carolina the correspondence which took place on the subject, with the opinion of the attorney general that the law of the state was unconstitutional. In consequence of this, the Senate of South Carolina have adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the legislature of South Carolina protests against any claim of right of the United States to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic relations and preservatory measures in respect to that part of her property which forms the colored population of the state, which they will not permit to be meddled or tampered with, or in any manner ordered, regulated or controlled by any other power, foreign or domestic, than this legislature."

This resolution, with sundry others of similar tendency, was lost between the two houses, previous to their adjournment. As a Philadelphia editor lately remarked, in reference to another southern assembly, it is well for these legislators they do not live north of the Hudson.

Peru. A letter from Panama, dated Oct. 20, 1824, published at Boston, says, "No doubt you have heard ere this of the dreadful battle which has been fought between the Spanish and Colombian armies near Troxillo, on the 17th of last month; but I am happy to inform you that the result has not been near *so disastrous to the Colombians* as had at first been represented. The battle was most sanguinary; both Bolivar and Canterac commanded in person. The former had three horses shot under him, was twice wounded, and would have gained the day but for one of his battalions which passed over to the enemy. Canterac was wounded, and suffered great loss in men. Bolivar retreated to Guyaquil to organize his reinforcements. Canterac entered Colombia," &c. This news is considered doubtful, and we hope may prove untrue. Previous advices had prepared us for intelligence of a very different character. A Baltimore editor suggests that this letter may have been got up to affect the South American Stocks in England.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Receipts & Expenditures at the State Treasury for the year commencing with the 1st day of Dec. 1823, and ending with the 30th day of November, 1824.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and Land Office Fees,	44,080 06	
Auction Commissions,	14,200	
Auction Duties,	58,204	64½
Dividends on Bank Stock,	122,997	
ditto on bridge and turnpike stocks,	12,827	50
Tax on Bank dividends,	24,711	70
Tax on Offices,	8,887	73
Tavern Licenses,	30,885	32½
Duties on retailers of foreign merchandise,	18,490	12½
Militia and Exempt fines,	2,280	09
Fees Secretary State office,	2,464	76
Third and last instalment on account of purchase Arch street prison,	16,666	67
Loans,	210,000	
Bonus,	70,000	
United States on account of expenses in late war,	5,510	27
Miscellaneous,	8,461	74
	$650,667	61½
Add Balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1823,	60,787	13½
	$711,454	75½

EXPENDITURES.

Internal Improvements,	80,875	60
Expenses of Government,	171,685	41
Militia Expenses,	30,289	26
Pensions and Gratuities,	22,754	85
Education, Deaf and Dumb Institution, &c.	12,000	
Pennsylvania Claimants,	1,122	24
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	60,000	
Penitentiary at Pittsburgh,	18,320	31
Conveying Convicts,	4,188	60½
Loans paid,	200,000	
Interest on Loans,	77,888	88
Expenses of late War,	250	78
Miscellaneous,	5,485	92
	684,871	85½
Balance in the Treasury 1st December, 1824,	26,582	89½
	$711,454	75½

DAVID MANN, *Auditor General*.

Married,

At Brownsville, Pa. on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Dr. *Joseph P. Gazzam*, of this city, to Miss *Harriet Breading*, daughter of the late Judge Breading, of the former place.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. *Francis Kerns*, to Miss *Jane Graham*, daughter of Mr. John Graham, all of St. Clair township.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. M'Guire, Mr. *James Fortune*, to Miss *Elizabeth Quigley*, both of this city.

Died,

On the 19th ult. in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. *Sarah Smith*, consort of Capt. William T. Smith, of Youngstown, Westmoreland County.

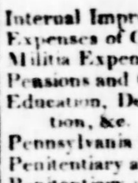
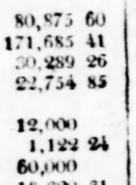
On the 1st inst. Mr. *David Carnahan*, of St. Clair township, aged 80 years.

On the same day, Mr. *Alexander Calhoun*, of the same township, son-in-law to Mr. Carnahan, aged about 44 years.

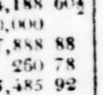
On Monday last, aged 5 years and 6 mo., Edmund L. Brister, son of Mr. George Brister of this city.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
About Thirty Acres
OF
LAND,

SITUATE a mile and a half from the City of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Allegheny River, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Harris. About 20 acres of the Land are clear and a convenient Dwelling House, Stable, and Barn, are erected upon it. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the farm



George Thomas.

January 7, 1825—3.*

Wanted to Purchase,

STOCK
IN THE
BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Apply at this Office.

Jan. 7, 1825.—2t.

12 BALES *(first quality)*
ALABAMA COTTON,
For Sale by
Duncan & Forsyth.

ALSO,

Y. H. TEA, in chests and half chests, low for CASH.

Jan. 7, 1825.—8t

HOSE COMPANY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Pennsylvania Hose Company, will be held at Mr. Denniston's, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, precisely.

C. O. Page,
Secretary

Jan. 7, 1825.—1t.

E. MERRITT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

HOME OF FORTUNE,

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Dec. 30, 1824

Seventh Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council,

Nos 11283, 14406, prizes of	$1000
13449	100
And 19 prizes of	10

The prizes, as usual, paid or renewed, at CONINE'S OFFICE.

The following prizes remain undrawn, viz.
$40,000, $20,000, $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 19 of $1,000, 15 of $500, 39 of $100, 75 of $50, and 3653 of $10 each.
All of which are now floating, except three.

As this lottery progresses towards completion, it is gratifying that so few of the floating prizes have escaped, and although seven drawings are now over, the prizes yet to be drawn amount to nearly $150,000. The new year invites us to renewed investments in the way to wealth, and these can be advantageously made at

CONINE'S
HOUSE OF FORTUNE,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Tickets still continue at the following low rate:

Whole	$12 00	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6 00	Eighths	1 50

Distant adventurers may advantageously forward their orders to
WM C. CONINE, Baltimore.
Jan. 7 1825.

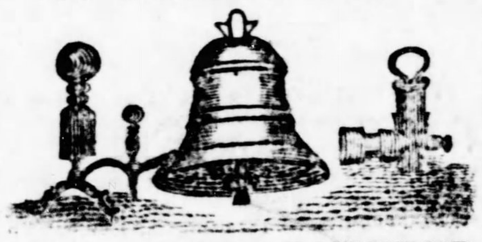
TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,



BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,
In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,
(*Adjoining the Tin and Copper shop of L. Peterson,*)
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern
BELLS,
Made to any size.
ALSO,
Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,
And every description of
BRASS CASTINGS,
FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

HOUSE BELLS
Neatly hung in any given manner, on moderate terms.

January 7, 1825—3m.*

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Byrne,
Jan. 7, 1825—3t. *Dyer, Pittsburgh.*

CITY ACCOUNTS.

THE Joint Committee, appointed on the 21st inst. to examine and settle the accounts of the City Officers for the current year,

REPORT as follows—

That your Committee, after having given due notice to the different Officers of the City, commenced with the accounts and vouchers presented by the Mayor, and for which he has issued Warrants on the Treasury. His accounts amounted to five thousand six hundred and sixty four dollars and nineteen cents, $5664 19

Which we have examined and compared with his checkbook, and found to be correct and proper.

The Treasurer's books, accounts and vouchers were next examined, and found to be correctly kept and in good order.

His receipts for the present year amounting to	$11924	53
And his disbursements to	11957	76
Leaving a balance in his favor of	$36	23
City Bills in the hands of Treasurer, unissued	328	00
Amount of City Bills in circulation, as per Report of 1823,	12570	37½
New issue of City Bills for 1824, for the purpose of redeeming old, torn and defaced notes,	6000	00
	18570	37½
Deduct notes destroyed at different times, $6010 98		
Notes in the hands of the Treasurer not issued, 328 00		
Ditto uncurrent 6 00		
	6344	98
City Bills in circulation, to be provided for	$12225	39½

DEBTS OF THE CITY.

Warrants unpaid,	$ 738	83
Balance due on Market-House,	115	00
City Bills in circulation	12225	39½
Old pavements	6128	93
Balance due the Treas'r	36	23
	$19244	38½

CREDITS.

Seven shares of Pittsbg. & Greensb. Turnpike Stock	$350	00
Balance on Saml. Mann's duplicate	1703	73
Ditto on Joseph Barclay's duplicate	2004	65
Ditto by Thomas Davis	25	00
Mark Deary's heirs	9	50
Jas Harris's heirs on ac't of pavement	15	87
Henry Fulton's heirs	2	41
R Culbertson's do.	9	50
George Stewart	4	41
James Shields	2	50
Th. Wallace's heirs	21	00
	4148	60
Debt due by the City	$15095	78½

RETURNS OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

John Darragh, Esq for exhibitions, &c.	70	00
Ditto licenses and costs	80	00
Tho Enoch, Esq costs, &c.	9	89
M. B. Lowry, Esq do.	3	25
	$163	14

The other Aldermen of the City, with the exception of C. V. Bonhorst, Esq. who had no return to make, refused or neglected to make returns, though duly notified

The Clerk of the Market reports stall rents of old Market House,	$802	00
Do. (including salary) for weights adjusted, measures and waggons branded, &c.	170	09
Do. rent of outside stalls, after deducting 10 per cent for collection,	76	50
E. Trovillo, Weigh-Master, am't. received by him up to the 29th inst.	484	40
Amount of rent paid by him	175	00

Thomas Scott, Board Measurer, reports boards and lumber by him measured within the City, 2,300,550 feet, and in the vicinity of the City, 200,000 feet; fees 230 dollars 55 cents; to the City, 11 50

James Liggett, measured within the City 1,400,000, and in the vicinity 300,000 feet, fees amounting to 140 dollars; per centage to the city 7 00

Richard Geary measured 57,800 feet; fees 30 dols. 40 cents; to the city 1 50

Total amount of lumber, as per reports herewith, 4,258,350 feet.

John B. Gray has gauged to the 29th instant 4206 bbls. of whiskey, 29 bbls. molasses, 131 bbls. of oil; 5 bbls. of spirits, 97 bbls of tar, making a total of 4,468 bbls.—Fees 326 dolls. and 80 cents—to the city 16 33

William Eichbaum, Weigh-Master at the Hay Scales, reports, that from the 13th day of January last to the 29th of December inst. he has weighed 807 tons, 14 cwt 3 qrs. of hay, making his fees 201 dollars 87½ cents. Rent paid by him to the city 35 00

Interest paid on City bills this year 200 78

Your committee beg leave to present the following statement of the city revenue for the year 1824, as far as it has been ascertained, viz.

Licenses and fines paid in by the Mayor	$150	00
Paid by Aldermen Lowry & Enoch	13	09
Stall rents	878	50
Weigh House at Market,	175	00
Per centage by board measurers	20	00
Ditto by J. B. Gray, gauger,	16	11
Rent of hay scales,	35	00
Rent of house at hay scales	30	00
Dog tax,	72	00
Total amount of Revenue	1389	70

REDUCTION IN THE YEAR 1824.

Total amount of debt in 1823,	17070	40
Total amount of debt in 1824,	15095	78½
Amount reduced this present year,	1974	61½

Which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

DAVID PRIDE, of Select Council
D. S. SCULLY, } Com.
SAMUEL PETTIGREW } Coun.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1824.

January 3, 1825.—The above Report was read in the Select and Common Councils, approved, and ordered to be published in all the newspapers in the City.

E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. C. C.*
N. B. CRAIG, *Clk. S. C.*

[Jan. 7.—1t.]

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AND
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JOHN FISK.

Middletown, Dec 30, 1823.

U. S Armory, Springfield, Oct 21, 1823.

I certify, that I have used, during the past year, Writing Ink, made from Powder manufactured by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes, of Boston, and that I have found it far superior for use to Walkden's British Ink Powder, or any other that I have ever made use of.

W. F. WOLCOTT.

Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

MESSRS. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlemen.—For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving permanency to their writing.

O. CARR,
April 10, 1824. Cashier.

I give my testimony with pleasure in favor of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes' Ink.

ANDREW BOYLE,
Chief Clk Gen. Post Office.

Manufactured and sold by *Maynard & Noyes*, Chemists and Druggists, 9 Washington Street, Boston. The Liquid Ink is sold by the gallon, quart or pint. It is also neatly put up in half pint, and pint and a half bottles. Stationers can be supplied with it by the barrel, as cheap as they can make it.

The above Ink Powder for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
J. ANDERSON & CO.
Who are authorized to warrant it.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1825.—5t.

An Ordinance

Providing for the Inspection of Salt.

SECTION I. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That an Inspector of Salt shall be yearly elected, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, in joint meeting assembled, on the day appointed by law for the election of Mayor.

SEC. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of said Inspector to inspect and examine all Salt, in barrels, exposed in this city for sale, and mark the quality, 1st, 2d, &c &c., and the said Inspector be furnished with a Brand, and all other instruments appertaining to his office, at the expense of the city, all of which instruments, in case of his death, resignation, or removal from office, are to be delivered over to his successor in office or the Mayor of the city.

SEC. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the compensation of said Inspector shall be as follows: for every barrel of Salt, not exceeding 50, marked, branded, and inspected, he shall receive two cents, for every barrel exceeding 50, and not exceeding 100, he shall receive one and one half cent, and for every barrel exceeding 100, one cent

SEC. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Inspector shall give bond and security to the Mayor, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that said Inspector keep a regular account of all Salt by him inspected, and full return thereof make, at the close of every year, to the Auditors appointed to settle the City Accounts, designating the names of the manufacturers or owners, and the quantity and quality thereof

SEC. V. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, after the publication of this Ordinance, shall be found selling, or offering for sale, Salt in barrels, not duly inspected, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, they shall forfeit and pay Fifty Cents for every barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, in the manner that debts of the same amount are now recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, the third day of January, A. D 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

ATTEST—EDW. J. ROBERTS *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Select Council.*

Jan. 7, 1825—3t.

POSTSCRIPT!

STOP THE TANNER!

IN the Gazette of last week, I offered a reward for apprehending *Amos Hutchins*, who broke Jail on the morning of the 30th ult. By the papers which he left behind him, I have since discovered that he also goes by the name of

ASA HATCH

He had several papers recommending him by that name as a Tanner and Currier, one of which was dated in New York, and another in Cincinnati. $10 reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge him in any Jail within 100 miles of this city, and forward me the information.

Samuel Hubley,
Jan. 7, 1825.—3t *Jailer.*

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St,
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD,
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

SONG OF A CHIPPEWA CHIEF.

They tell me that man, with a perverted line,
Belong to a power, nobler than;
But why, if they do,—and it may be now
Do their eloquent cry pro' and con? think so?

They tell me that white is a heavenly hue,
And it may be so,—but the sky is blue;
And the first of men, as the old men say,
Had earth-brown skins, and were made of clay.

But throughout my life I've heard it said,
There is nothing surpasses a tint of red
Oh! the white man's cheeks look pale and sad,
Compared to my beautiful Indian lad.

Then let them boast of their race divine,
Their glittering domes and sparkling wine—
Give me a lodge as my fathers had,
And my tall, straight, beautiful Indian lad.

LOGAN.

BIOGRAPHY.

["Cato," in our paper of the week before last, brought into notice, the generous interference of General Jackson in behalf of Col. Richard Butler. In searching for further information on the subject, we came across the following Biographical sketch, which we copy from the Boston Polyanthos. It originally appeared in the Louisiana Gazette, of 1806.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
COL. THOMAS BUTLER.

The characters and actions of meritorious men, in all ages, have been read with pleasure. It is a tribute due to virtue to record the actions of those who are worthy of emulation. Our country is young and has long been at peace—war achievements and warlike men are almost forgotten: unless when a newspaper announces, in a few lines, the death of some revolutionary chief—and the type has not been employed in recording the death of one more lamented than the late Colonel Thomas Butler. If virtue, honor, benevolence, honesty, a sound heart and a clear head, united with bravery, constitute a *good man*, he was one. He was, in the year 1779, (the year so much boasted of—*that tried men's souls*) a student at law with the eminent Judge Wilson of Philadelphia; early in that year he quitted his studies and joined the army as a subaltern—soon rose to the grade of captain, and continued in it till the happy and glorious close of the revolution. There were five brothers of the Butlers that joined the American cause, and fought during the war, and left the service with the following grades, viz. Col. Richard Butler, Col. William Butler, Capt. Thomas Butler, Lieut. Pierce Butler, and Lieut. Edward Butler—none of them now living but Pierce Butler. Thomas Butler, whose memory we wish to perpetuate, was in almost every action that was fought in the middle States during the war—at the battle of Brandywine he received the thanks of the illustrious Washington, on the field of battle, through his aid de camp, Gen. Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, and giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth he received the thanks of Gen. Wayne, for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy, while Colonel Richard Butler's regiment made good their retreat—history records the unfortunate events of that day.

At the close of the war he retired into private life as a farmer, where he enjoyed rural and domestic happiness, until 1791, when he again took the field to meet a savage foe, that menaced our frontier; and the unfortunate 4th of November of that year is too well known! He was dangerously wounded, and with difficulty and great hazard, his brother, Capt. Ed. Butler, got him off the field, where they left Gen. Richard Butler a *corpse!* In 1792, he was continued on the establishment as a Major, and was promoted in 1794 to Lieut. Col. Commandant of the fourth sublegion. He commanded fort Fayette at Pittsburgh that year, when his name alone (for he had but few troops) prevented the deluded insurgents from taking the fort.

In 1797 he was named by President Washington, as the officer best calculated to command in the State of Tennessee, when it was necessary to dispossess some citizens that had imprudently settled on the Indian lands; accordingly in May of that year he marched with his regiment from the Miami on the Ohio, and by that prudence and good sense that has ever marked his character through life, he in a very short time removed all difficulties, to the satisfaction of those concerned—as a firm and lasting proof of it, he holds the respect and esteem of all the virtuous men in the State. He made several treaties with the Indians while in the state of Tennessee. In the year 1802, at the reduction of the army, he was continued as Col. of the 2nd regiment of Infantry on the peace establishment.

Here his biographer stops,—pauses,—what can he write more?—He can announce to the world, that Col. Butler was arrested by the commanding General, in 1803, at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, sent to Fredericktown, Maryland, where he was tried by a general Court Martial, and acquitted honorably of all the charges, except that of wearing his hair, which he held as a gift of nature, and was of opinion, that no power on earth had a legal right to take it from him—which opinion he held till his death. After his trial he was ordered to New-Orleans, there to take command of the troops, which he did on the 20th of October, 1804, and on the 20th of November following, was again arrested for not cropping off his hair!!!—and not until the 1st of July did a court convene for his second trial the result of their decision is not yet known. Since his last arrest he lost his wife, who, like himself, was universally lamented by the good and virtuous. She died near Nashville, Tennessee. In consequence of her death and

[illegible] Was still the commanding General [illegible] turn to Tennessee [illegible] trial was over—alas! this application was passed over in silence, no answer ever given him! He was advised to move out of the city, which he did in the latter part of July, and on the 7th of September paid the great debt of nature, aged 51 years. He has left three sons and one amiable daughter, to lament his loss; yes, and he has left the virtuous world of his acquaintance to lament his loss; and none will feel it more severely than the valuable part of the army of all grades.

The writer of this short biography does not wish to wound the feelings of the prosecutor of the deceased; he himself is old, and will soon have to pay the debt that Col. B. has already paid—Comparison can then be made by the friends to virtue—which of their walks in life were most worthy of imitation.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31. 1824—tf.

BRANDY, WINE, &C.

4TH Proof French BRANDY.
and second quality do.
4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, and
good quality do.
Fine Pure Lisbon and Sherry Wines.—
Second quality Lisbon and Madeira Wine.
Old Apple Brandy, and Cherry Bounce.
Molasses, Honey, Sperm. Oil & Candles.

ALSO—JUST OPENING,
A large and fashionable supply of all kinds of
CHINA & QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, &C.
At Harris's,
Dec. 24, 1824.—3t. Market Street.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE JAIL,

ON the morning of the 30th inst. at, AMOS HUTCHINS, committed to Jail for stealing various articles in St Clair township, Allegheny county. Said Hutchins is a polished Yankee, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, very dark complexion, brown hair. He had been committed to jail in Washington, and was brought to this place for trial. When he went away he had on an old blue coat, a pair of dark mixed overalls, and a fur hat, about half worn. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county

2 Dollars Reward.

Likewise, Broke Jail, on the same morning JOHN CAIN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who was committed for breaking into the house of Patrick Murphy, in this city. He is by trade a shoemaker: his clothing not recollected Two dollars will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.

Samuel Hubley,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—3t. *Jailer.*

REED MAKERS' CANE.

JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,
A Quantity of
Reed Makers' Cane,
LOW FOR CASH.
—ALSO—
Per Steam-Boat Pennsylvania, from Louisville,
— BARS LEAD.
ON HAND—
SALT, by the barrel,
WHISKEY, do.
SCONIATTA BAR IRON & NAILS.
A. Hart.
Dec. 14, 1824.

WOOL, FLAX, &C.

Coarse & fine Wool—Flax & Flax Yarn,
200 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, 50 bbls. and 100 bus. DRIED APPLES, FEATHERS, in large and small bags, and a good assortment of TICKING, &c. can be had, in large or small quantities, for Cash, at
HARRIS'S,
Market Street.
Dec. 24—3t.

A case, assorted for Wholesale, of
DOLLS,
AT THE WAREHOUSE OF
David Logan,
Dec 31, 1824—2 *Water St Pittsburgh.*

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given the 1st of April next,
THE HOUSE
At present occupied by Mr John Little, at the corner of Market and Front Sts For terms apply to R. C. Stockton, at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, who will show the premises, or to the subscriber, in the town of Allegheny.
John Scull.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—tf

I arrived from England, and [illegible] from the port of [illegible] on the 7th of March, and all [illegible] York on the first day of April 1824, on a sixth tour through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business as a

GENERAL AGENT.

During my last tour for the same arrangements whereby remittances can be made to FRANCE, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, &c. &c. &c. in drafts payable at sight, by Bankers in

Paris	Lille	Ostend
Angers	Lyons	Rouen
Brussels	L'Orient	Rome
Bologne sur mer	Lausanne,	Toulouse
Bruges	Milan	Tours
Bordeaux	Manheim	Vienna
Berne	Marseilles	Valenciennes
Florence	Naples	Verona
Geneva	Orleans	Venice

Bills payable at sight by Bankers in the following places in ENGLAND.

Bath	Leamington	Plymouth
Birmingham	Leeds	Portsmouth
Brighton	Liverpool	Southampton
Bristol	Manchester	Whitehaven
Cambridge	Nottingham	Winchester
Cheltenham	Sheffield	York
Exeter	Oxford	

In the Islands of GUERNSEY and JERSEY, and in SCOTLAND

Aberdeen	Dundee	Glasgow	Kelso
Ayr	Edinburgh	Inverness	Perth

Likewise money orders payable in the following, and most other places in IRELAND

Armagh	Limerick	Ballymoney	Colerain
Ballymena	Boyle	Dungannon	Newry
Castlebar	Sligo	Cookstown	Dundalk
Clonmell	Dublin	Lisburn	Tralee
Drogheda	Waterford	Wexford	Strabane
Enniskillen	Londonderry	Letterkenny	Antrim
Ennis	Ramelton		

It is requested that powers of attorney will not be drawn, ratified or forwarded, until directions are first given, otherwise they may not be conformable to the stamp acts in Great Britain and Ireland, for selling and conveying property, or recovering and receiving legacies, &c.

Where a Reference is required, it can be given in almost every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained by *post-paid* letters addressed

James Stuart,
Agent, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—

P. S. A certain MOSES YOUNG gave me a power of attorney at Kittanning, Pa. in the year 1820, to receive a legacy left him in Ireland: any person who can inform me where he now resides shall receive my warmest thanks.

If the daughter of a certain *Hugh Bleakley*, dec. who is supposed to live in or contiguous to Greensburgh, writes me, giving her address, she will hear of something to her advantage. J. S.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW; her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together, her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Matthew Logan.
Robinson Township Dec. 24 1824.—3t

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1824.—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAUM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1824.—tf

[illegible] and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Vance, deceased, at the suit of Henry Baldwin, for the use of George Poe, Jr.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Abraham Long, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street eighteen feet; thence parallel to Penn street sixty feet, to the line of lot No 112, thence northwardly, parallel to St. Clair street, eighteen feet; thence eastwardly, by Watkins's line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats, and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty dollars. And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, and thence along Penn street westwardly forty-five feet, thence parallel with St. Clair street, towards Liberty, one hundred and twenty feet; thence parallel with Penn street forty-five feet, to the line of lot No. 111; thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected a double two story log house weather-boarded, and a small kitchen; also a bark-mill and some tan vats, under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of Thomas Robinson.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Mark Stackhouse and Aquila M'Bolton, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of Coal Hill lot No 52, on the Monongahela river, and running up the margin of the same the distance of forty-four feet, thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 51, to High street; thence by the same westwardly one hundred and seventy-six feet, to the south-west corner of Coal Hill lot No. 51; thence northwardly down Coal Hill, by the dividing line between Coal Hill lots Nos. 50 and 51, to the river; thence by the same seventy-eight feet; thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the western boundary line of lot No. 51 aforesaid, to a post below the present coal road, about fifteen perches from High street; thence eastwardly by a parallel line with High street fifty-four feet, to the western boundary line of Coal Hill lot No. 52: and thence northwardly down Coal Hill to the place of beginning; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one thousand dollars, with certain privileges and conditions, as more specially set forth in a lease from John B. Trevor to the said Stackhouse and Bolton, reference being thereto had will appear; on which said described premises are erected a stone glass house, and sundry frame buildings, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stackhouse and Bolton, at the suit of John B. Trevor.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Rhinehart Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of land, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, by lands of John Reed, Esq David Milligan, John Hanna, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, and sundry other buildings, and about one hundred acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Rhinehart Antis, at the suit of the United States of America

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Stewart Fennington, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground heretofore demised to Rebecca and Mary Gibson, on the one side, and on the other by part of the same lot, now in possession of James Cargill, containing in front, on Irwin street, about thirty-nine feet eight inches, more or less, by sixty feet in depth, and on which there is a log and frame dwelling house; subject to the yearly ground rent of one hundred and forty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stewart Fennington, at the suit of John Wills' administrators.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Gray, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate on both sides of Peter's Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by land of John Barclay's heirs, Joel Ferree's heirs, Abner Beedle, Lewis Hoffman and others, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less; on which there is a dwelling house, a double barn, a stone spring house, a saw mill, and several other buildings erected, and about two hundred acres of land cleared thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 179, in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Market street, twenty feet, more or less, and running back sixty feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick warehouse, now in the occupancy of Ekin & Ledlie, and under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of Richard Geary.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of George Hargar, of, in and to one undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Glenn's heirs, Patrick M'Donough, William Wilson, William M'Elhenny, David Morrow, Thomas Kiddoo's heirs, and the heirs of James Kiddoo, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Hargar, at the suit of Benjamin Gess.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Summerill, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres forty-five perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Sampson's heirs, John Gill, John Davidson, and others, on which is erected a two story log house, a small cabin barn and other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Summerill, at the suit of Joseph Brown.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Thompson, Sen. deceased, in the hands of his administrator, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood street, at the corner of the brick house now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street fifteen feet, more or less, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story brick house; subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars.

[illegible] and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of Thomas Davis.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim, of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain out-lot, in the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being lot No. 254, in the said reserve tract, bounded as follows: beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out-lot No. 253, and running by the same south 76 degrees, west 40 perches, to the corner lot, No. 255, thence by the same south 14 degrees, east 40 perches, to Ohio lane, thence by the same north 76 degrees, east 40 perches, to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north 14 degrees, west 40 perches, to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the Bank of the United States.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Hain, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz: lot No. 19, in the town of Sidneyville, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 18 and 20, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 164 feet, more or less. ALSO, lot No. 7, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6 containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet, more or less; on which there is a two story brick house and kitchen erected. ALSO, lot No 8, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Wilkins street, and by lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet more or less. And ALSO, lot No. 6, in the town of Birmingham, bounded by Birmingham street and lots Nos. 15 and 5, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 95 feet, more or less, and fenced in. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Hain, at the suit of Thomas Algeo.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Enoch Holmes, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 388, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Diamond Alley, at the distance of about 27 feet from the corner of lot No. 389, and thence running along Diamond Alley, towards Wood street, 22 feet more or less, and extending back the same breadth, 40 feet more or less, on which is erected, a two story frame house; subject to a yearly ground rent of $42. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Enoch Holmes, at the suit of William Wightman

ALSO—By virtue of a testatum writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John Kirkpatrick, of, in and to a smal piece of land, in Moon township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Creyton, James Stoddard, John Leech, Daniel Leech, and the Beaver county line, containing five acres more or less, on which is erected a small cabin dwelling house and stable, with about one and a half acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Kirkpatrick at the suit of James Stoddard.

ALSO—By virtue of an alias writ *ostensi facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract of land on Turtle Creek, in Wilkins township, adjoining lands of the Bank of Pittsburgh, John Dunbar, heirs of Myers Powell and others; containing 150 acres, on which are erected a log cabin and sundry small out-houses, with about forty or fifty acres of land cleared: the interest of the said Peter being a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Parchment, at the suit of Baltzer Good.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1824 } 24—3.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *four undivided Sixth Parts* of the Tract of Land, advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, was conveyed to William Carroll and Moses Kerr, by deed duly recorded on the 18th November, 1820.

A. Sidney T Mountain,
Attorney for Carroll & Kerr.
Dec. 24, 1824—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Alexander M'Clintock,
Farmer, St. Clair township
December 24, 1824—3t.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.
Oct 22 1824—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Poetry.

SONG OF A CHIPPEWA GIRL.

They tell me the men with a pure white face,
Belong to a purer, nobler race;
But why, if they do,—and it may be so—
Do their tongues cry yes! and and their actions no?

They tell me that white is a heavenly hue,
And it may be so,—but the sky is *blue;*
And the first of men, as the old men say,
Had earth-brown skins, and were made of clay.

But throughout my life I've heard it said,
There is nothing surpasses a tint of red:
Oh! the white man's cheeks look pale and sad,
Compared to my beautiful Indian lad.

Then let them boast of their race divine,
Their glittering domes and sparkling wine—
Give me a lodge as my fathers had,
And my tall, straight, beautiful Indian lad,

LOGAN.

BIOGRAPHY.

["Otho," in our paper of the week before last, brought into notice, the generous interference of General Jackson in behalf of Col. Richard Butler. In searching for further information on the subject, we came across the following Biographical sketch, which we copy from the Boston Polyanthos. It originally appeared in the Louisiana Gazette, of 1806.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
COL. THOMAS BUTLER.

The characters and actions of meritorious men, in all ages, have been read with pleasure. It is a tribute due to virtue to record the actions of those who are worthy of emulation. Our country is young and has long been at peace—war achievements and warlike men are almost forgotten: unless when a newspaper announces, in a few lines, the death of some revolutionary chief—and the type has not been employed in recording the death of one more lamented than the late Colonel Thomas Butler. If virtue, honor, benevolence, honesty, a sound heart and a clear head, united with bravery, constitute a *good man*, he was one. He was, in the year 1779, (the year so much boasted of—*that tried men's souls*) a student at law with the eminent Judge Wilson of Philadelphia; early in that year he quitted his studies and joined the army as a subaltern—soon rose to the grade of captain, and continued in it till the happy and glorious close of the revolution. There were five brothers of the Butlers that joined the American cause, and fought during the war, and left the service with the following grades, viz. Col. Richard Butler, Col. William Butler, Capt. Thomas Butler, Lieut. Pierce Butler, and Lieut. Edward Butler—none of them now living but Pierce Butler. Thomas Butler, whose memory we wish to perpetuate, was in almost every action that was fought in the middle States during the war—at the battle of Brandywine he received the thanks of the illustrious Washington, on the field of battle, through his aid de camp, Gen. Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, and giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth he received the thanks of Gen. Wayne, for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy, while Colonel Richard Butler's regiment made good their retreat—history records the unfortunate events of that day.

At the close of the war he retired into private life as a farmer, where he enjoyed rural and domestic happiness, until 1791, when he again took the field to meet a savage foe, that menaced our frontier; and the unfortunate 4th of November of that year is too well known! He was dangerously wounded, and with difficulty and great hazard, his brother, Capt. Ed. Butler, got him off the field, where they left Gen. Richard Butler a *corpse!* In 1792, he was continued on the establishment as a Major, and was promoted in 1794 to Lieut. Col. Commandant of the fourth sublegion. He commanded fort Fayette at Pittsburgh that year, when his name alone (for he had but few troops) prevented the deluded insurgents from taking the fort.

In 1797 he was named by President Washington, as the officer best calculated to command in the State of Tennessee, when it was necessary to dispossess some citizens that had imprudently settled on the Indian lands; accordingly in May of that year he marched with his regiment from the Miami on the Ohio, and by that prudence and good sense that has ever marked his character through life, he in a very short time removed all difficulties, to the satisfaction of those concerned—as a firm and lasting proof of it, he holds the respect and esteem of all the virtuous men in the State. He made several treaties with the Indians while in the state of Tennessee. In the year 1802, at the reduction of the army, he was continued as Col. of the 2nd regiment of Infantry on the peace establishment.

Here his biographer stops,—pauses,—what can he write more?—He can announce to the world, that Col. Butler was arrested by the commanding General, in 1803, at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, sent to Fredericktown, Maryland, where he was tried by a general Court Martial, and acquitted honorably of all the charges, except that of wearing his hair, which he held as a gift of nature, and was of opinion, that no power on earth had a legal right to take it from him—which opinion he held till his death. After his trial he was ordered to New-Orleans, there to take command of the troops, which he did on the 20th of October, 1804, and on the 20th of November following, was again arrested for not cropping off his hair!!!—and not until the 1st of July did a court convene for his second trial the result of their decision is not yet known. Since his last arrest he lost his wife, who, like himself, was universally lamented by the good and virtuous. She died near Nashville, Tennessee. In consequence of her death and the deranged situation of his affairs, he solicited leave from the Hon. Secretary of War and the commanding General to return to Tennessee as soon as the court martial was over—alas! this application was passed over in silence, no answer ever given him! He was advised to move out of the city, which he did in the latter part of July, and on the 7th of September paid the great debt of nature, aged 51 years. He has left three sons and one amiable daughter to lament his loss; yes, and he has left the virtuous world of his acquaintance to lament his loss; and none will feel it more severely than the valuable part of the army of all grades.

The writer of this short biography does not wish to wound the feelings of the prosecutor of the deceased; he himself is old, and will soon have to pay the debt that Col. B. has already paid—Comparison can then be made by the friends to virtue—which of their walks in life were most worthy of imitation.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
iquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31 1824—tf.

BRANDY, WINE, &C.

4TH Proof French BRANDY.
and second quality do.
4th Proof Jamaica SPIRITS, and
second quality do.
Fine Pure Lisbon and Sherry Wines.—
Second quality Lisbon and Madeira Wine.
Old Apple Brandy, and Cherry Bounce.
Molasses, Honey, Sperm. Oil & Candles.

ALSO—JUST OPENING,

A large and fashionable supply of all kinds of

CHINA & QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, &C.
At Harris's,
Dec. 24, 1824.—3t. Market Street.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE JAIL,

ON the morning of the 30th inst. AMOS HUTCHINS, committed to Jail for stealing various articles in St Clair township, Allegheny county. Said Hutchins is a polished Yankee, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, very dark complexion, brown hair. He had been committed to jail in Washington, and was brought to this place for trial. When he went away he had on an old blue coat, a pair of dark mixed overalls, and a fur hat, about half worn. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county

2 Dollars Reward.

Likewise, Broke Jail, on the same morning JOHN CAIN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who was committed for breaking into the house of Patrick Murphy, in this city. He is by trade a shoemaker: his clothing not recollected Two dollars will be paid for his delivery at the jail of Allegheny county.

Samuel Hubley,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—3t. *Jailer.*

REED MAKERS' CANE.

JUST RECEIVED FROM TENNESSEE,
A Quantity of
Reed Makers' Cane,
LOW FOR CASH.
—ALSO—
Per Steam-Boat Pennsylvania, from Louisville,
— BARS LEAD.
ON HAND—
SALT. by the barrel,
WHISKEY. do.
PUNIATTA BAR IRON & NAILS.

A. Hart.
Dec. 14, 1824.

WOOL, FLAX, &C.

Coarse & fine Wool—Flax & Flax Yarn,
200 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, 50 bbls. and 100 bus. DRIED APPLES, FEATHERS, in large and small bags, and a good assortment of TICKING, &c. can be had, in large or small quantities, for Cash, at

HARRIS'S,
Market Street.
Dec. 24—3t.

A case, assorted for Wholesale, of
DOLLS,
AT THE WAREHOUSE OF
David Logan,
Dec 31, 1824—2 *Water St Pittsburgh.*

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given the 1st of April next,

THE HOUSE
At present occupied by Mr. John Little, at the corner of Market and Front Sts For terms apply to R. C. Stockton, at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, who will show the premises, or to the subscriber, in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—tf.

EUROPE.

Agency between Europe and America.

THE UNDERSIGNED has again regularly arrived from England, and respectfully informs the public, that he will leave Pittsburgh on the first day of March, and sail from New-York on the first day of April, 1825, on a sixth tour through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business as a

GENERAL AGENT.

During his last tour he has made arrangements whereby remittances can be made to FRANCE, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, &c. &c. &c. in drafts payable at sight, by Bankers in

Paris	Lille	Ostend
Angers	Lyons	Rouen
Brussels	L'Orient	Rome
Bologne sur mer	Lausanne,	Toulouse
Bruges	Millau	Tours
Bordeaux	Manheim	Vienna
Berne	Marseilles	Valenciennes
Florence	Naples	Verona
Geneva	Orleans	Venice

Bills payable at sight by Bankers in the following places in ENGLAND

Bath	Leamington	Plymouth
Birmingham	Leeds	Portsmouth
Brighton	Liverpool	Southampton
Bristol	Manchester	Whitehaven
Cambridge	Nottingham	Winchester
Cheltenham	Sheffield	York
Exeter	Oxford	

In the Islands of GUERNSEY and JERSEY, and in SCOTLAND

Aberdeen	Dundee	Glasgow	Kelso
Ayr	Edinburgh	Inverness	Perth

Likewise money orders payable in the following most other places in IRELAND

Armagh	Limerick	Ballymoney	Colerain
Ballymena	Boyle	Dungannon	Newry
Castlebar	Sligo	Cookstown	Dundalk
Clonmell	Dublin	Lisburn	Tralee
Drogheda	Waterford	Wexford	Strabane
Enniskillen	Londonderry	Letterkenny	Antrim
Ennis	Ramelton		

It is requested that powers of attorney will not be drawn, ratified or forwarded, until directions are first given, otherwise they may not be conformable to the stamp acts in Great Britain and Ireland, for selling and conveying property, or recovering and receiving legacies, &c.

Where a Reference is required, it can be given in almost every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained by *post-paid* letters addressed

James Stuart,
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1824.—*

P. S. A certain MOSES YOUNG gave me a power of attorney at Kittanning, Pa. in the year 1820, to receive a legacy left him in Ireland: any person who can inform me where he now resides shall receive my warmest thanks

If the daughter of a certain *Hugh Bleakley*, dec. who is supposed to live in or contiguous to Greensburgh, writes me, giving her address, she will hear of something to her advantage. J. S

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in September last, a light Brindled COW; her face, belly and part of her legs are white; her two left teats are grown together; her off ear is slit. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Matthew Logan.
Robinson Township Dec. 24 1824.—3t*

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18. Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Bark-mills, Corn Shellers Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following Property, viz. *On FRIDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY next,*

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Vance, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Samuel Neely, James M'Cabe, and others, containing three hundred and fifteen acres, more or less; on which there are erected three dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Vance, deceased, at the suit of Henry Baldwin, for the use of George Poe, Jr.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Abraham Long, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street eighteen feet; thence parallel to Penn street sixty feet, to the line of lot No 112, thence northwardly, parallel to St. Clair street, eighteen feet; thence eastwardly, by Watkins's line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats, and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty dollars. And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, and thence along Penn street westwardly forty-five feet, thence parallel with St. Clair street, towards Liberty, one hundred and twenty feet; thence parallel with Penn street forty-five feet, to the line of lot No 111; thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected a double two story log house weather-boarded, and a small kitchen; also a bark-mill and some tan vats, under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of Thomas Robinson.

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Mark Stackhouse and Aquila M Bolton, of, in and to a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate in St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded as follows: beginning at the northwest corner of Coal Hill lot No 52, on the Monongahela river, and running up the margin of the same the distance of forty-four feet, thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 51, to High street; thence by the same westwardly one hundred and seventy-six feet, to the south-west corner of Coal Hill lot No. 51; thence northwardly down Coal Hill, by the dividing line between Coal Hill lots Nos. 50 and 51, to the river; thence by the same seventy-eight feet; thence southwardly up Coal Hill, in a line parallel with the western boundary line of lot No. 51 aforesaid, to a post below the present coal road, about fifteen perches from High street; thence eastwardly by a parallel line with High street fifty-four feet, to the western boundary line of Coal Hill lot No. 52: and thence northwardly down Coal Hill to the place of beginning; under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one thousand dollars, with certain privileges and conditions, as more specially set forth in a lease from John B. Trevor to the said Stackhouse and Bolton, reference being thereto had will appear; on which said described premises are erected a stone glass house, and sundry frame buildings, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stackhouse and Bolton, at the suit of John B. Trevor

ALSO—All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Rhinehart Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of land, containing two hundred acres or thereabouts, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, by lands of John Reed, Esq David Milligan, John Hanna, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, and sundry other buildings, and about one hundred acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Rhinehart Antis, at the suit of the United States of America

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Stewart Femington, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground heretofore demised to Rebecca and Mary Gibson, on the one side, and on the other by part of the same lot, now in possession of James Cargill, containing in front, on Irwin street, about thirty-nine feet eight inches more or less, by sixty feet in depth, and on which there is a log and frame dwelling house; subject to the yearly ground rent of one hundred and forty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stewart Femington, at the suit of John Wills' administrators.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Gray, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate on both sides of Peter's Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by land of John Barclay's heirs, Joel Ferree's heirs, Abner Beedle, Lewis Hoffman and others, containing four hundred acres, be the same more or less; on which there is a dwelling house, a double barn, a stone spring house, a saw mill, and several other buildings erected, and about two hundred acres of land cleared thereon Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 179, in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Market street, twenty feet, more or less, and running back sixty feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick warehouse, now in the occupancy of Ekin & Ledlie, and under and subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of Richard Geary.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of George Hargar, of, in and to one undivided sixth part of a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Glenn's heirs, Patrick M'Donough, William Wilson, William M'Elhenny, David Morrow, Thomas Kiddoo's heirs, and the heirs of James Kiddoo, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Hargar, at the suit of Benjamin Gass.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James Summerill, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres forty five perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Sampson's heirs, John Gill, John Davidson, and others, on which is erected a two story log house, a small cabin barn and other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Summerill, at the suit of Joseph Brown.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Thompson, Sen. deceased, in the hands of his administrator, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood street, at the corner of the brick house now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street fifteen feet, more or less, and extending back sixty feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story brick house; subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of Thomas Davis

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain out-lot, in the Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being lot No. 254, in the said reserve tract, bounded as follows: beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out-lot No. 253, and running by the same south 76 degrees, west 40 perches, to the corner lot, No. 255, thence by the same south 14 degrees, east 40 perches, to Ohio lane, thence by the same north 76 degrees, east 40 perches, to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north 14 degrees, west 40 perches, to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the Bank of the United States.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Hain, of, in and to the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz: lot No. 19, in the town of Sidneyville, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 18 and 20, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 164 feet, more or less ALSO, lot No. 7, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Centre and Wilkins streets, and by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6 containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet, more or less; on which there is a two story brick house and kitchen erected. ALSO, lot No 8, in the town aforesaid, bounded by Wilkins street, and by lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 174 feet more or less. And ALSO, lot No. 6, in the town of Birmingham, bounded by Birmingham street and lots Nos. 15 and 5, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 95 feet, more or less, and fenced in. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Hain, at the suit of Thomas Algeo.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Enoch Holmes, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 388, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Diamond Alley, at the distance of about 27 feet from the corner of lot No. 389, and thence running along Diamond Alley, towards Wood street, 22 feet more or less, and extending back the same breadth, 40 feet more or less, on which is erected, a two story frame house; subject to a yearly ground rent of $42. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Enoch Holmes, at the suit of William Wightman

ALSO—By virtue of a testatum writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim, of John Kirkpatrick, of, in and to a smal piece of land, in Moon township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Creyton, James Stoddard, John Leech, Daniel Leech, and the Beaver county line, containing five acres more or less, on which is erected a small cabin dwelling house and stable, with about one and a half acres cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Kirkpatrick at the suit of James Stoddard.

ALSO—By virtue of an alias writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract of land on Turtle Creek, in Wilkins township, adjoining lands of the Bank of Pittsburgh, John Dunbar, heirs of Myers Powell and others; containing 150 acres, on which are erected a log cabin and sundry small out-houses, with about forty or fifty acres of land cleared: the interest of the said Peter being a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Parchment, at the suit of Baltzer Good.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1824 } 24—3.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *four undivided Sixth Parts* of the Tract of Land, advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of James Gray, at the suit of M'Henry & Trovillo was conveyed to William Carroll and Moses Kerr, by deed duly recorded on the 18th November, 1820.

A. Sidney T Mountain,
Attorney for Carroll & Kerr.
Dec. 24, 1824—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said Court have appointed the *seventh day of February*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Alexander M'Clintock,
Farmer, St. Clair township
December 24, 1824—3t.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS, Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.
Oct 22 1824—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.